THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1879. NUMBER 49.

Thanksgiving Day.

The soft gray dawn of Thanksgiving day
Has parted the curtains of night,
And the world awakes with its hopes and fears,
Beginning its life of smiles and tears
With the new-born morning's light.

There are cheerful hearts and lives that are glad,
Which wake to this day of praise;
And those whose hearts for a weary while
Have long forgotten the joy and smile
Of life's sunshiny days.

Some of us walk in sun-lit paths,
Where flowers grow bright and fair,
And some of us tread with tired feet
Where shadow and sorrow daily meet,
And the flowers of life are rare.

Let those who gather the joys of earth
So easily day by day
Remember the lives that are grieved and sad,
And, remembering, strive to make them glad,
And lighten the somber gray

Which tints the hearts of the lonely poor,
And hides from their eyes the light
That God has meant to shine for all,
As over the world the sunbeams fall
To scatter the shades of night.

A THANKSGIVING QUERY.

"Great land o' Goshen!" said old Joe Comstock, "what I want to know is, what's the use o' Thank'givin' when there ain't nothin' to be thankful for? And where's the good o' runnin' arter an onsartainty? A rollin' stone gathers no moss."

"And a gangin' foot is aye gettin'," said Si Pettingill, the country storekeeper. Not but that he agreed with his old friend Joe in deploring the wickedness and willfulness of his only son's leaving the homestead and going out West. Si Pettingill hated to see an extra wrinkle in his neighbor's fine and florid face, who was only known as old Joe because there was a young Joe grown to manhood. It was only a week before Thanksgiving, and a queer time for extra wrinkles, but Si couldn't afford to lose an opportunity for proving his knowledge of proverbs, and combating the oracular prophecy of one by that of another. The country store was the high center of argument. No subject was too solemn or too frivolous, too high or too low, too light or too profound, for discussion.

"They do say," said Monk, the miller, "that the hefi and richness o' grain out there is most amazin', and the sile is that soft you can put yer arm clean down to yer elbow in it. If I was 's young 's Joe—" And here the miller paused, for his friend the farmer brought his hand down heavily on an adjacent box of soap.

"And ain't his own land rich enough? Look at there ten-acre field of corn, and look at them hundred Thank'giving turkeys! Though for that matter, where's the use o' corn for turkeys, or turkeys for Thank'givin', if a man's own flesh and blood flies in the face of Providence like my Joe?"

"He ain't goin' before Thank'givin', surely?"

"He calkilates to start to-morrow night," said the farmer, dolefully.

Then the group about the store expectorated with mournful precision, and shook their heads, and hoped he wou.dn't regret such a precipitate abandonment of this world's blessings. Old Joe Comstock united his fine pair of mules, and went jolting away to the Comstock farm, followed by the sympathizing remarks of his neighbors. And as the dust rolled away, another vehicle was seen approaching, a high-seated jaunty affair with yellow wheels, drawn by a long, clean-limbed creature that was out of sight before his points could be well discussed and criticised. In truth, the good folks upon the porch of the country store were more interested in the couple that were seated fashionably aloft upon the gay box of the wagon. A fleeting vision of laughing blue eyes, and yellow curls wantoning with the November wind, and the pale, dark face of a stranger in close proximity to these charms, caused the wise heads upon the porch to wag again with melancholy unison.

"Tain't the natur' of the sile that young Joe complains of," said one.

"Nor yet the corn, nor the punkins," said another; "it's that he aint got the stomach for 'em he used to. her before hat city fellow broke his wagon in front of the widow Benson's door, and took a notion to Kitty."

"And I swan to man of the widow ain't that set up about it she's hevin' black Sam to do her fall whitewashin'."

"She'd better not count her chickens before they're hatched. That fellow don't mean to marry Kitty Benson; she'll fall between two stools, that's what Kitty'll do. She'll get shet of Joe, and lose this city chap, after all. Joe was in dead earnest, poor fellow, but h is chap's only foolin'."

Which was not altogether true. The "city chap" had begun perhaps in rather a trifling mood. He considered the remarkable interest which he took in this little rustic was all due to his artistic perceptions. About six weeks before, in passing through the village, his horse had stumbled upon a big bowsider in front of the widow's door, and one of the big yellow wheels had come to grief. It was the most natural thing in the world for Mr. Morton to knock at the nearest door, and equally natural that the widow should ask him in. Kitty lay sound asleep, with her curly head on the kitchen table, all the yellow tangle of it tumbled carelessly about the exquisite line of her brow and curve of her rounded cheek. Her brown lashes just merged into the flush upon her face, and her red lips were parted, showing the white even teeth within.

"Laws a mercy!" said the widow, with kindly curiosity, "there ain't nobody hurt, I hope?"

"Only the wagon wheel," said Mr. Morton.

"And you want to git to town? Well, now, I reckon Joe Comstock must be up and about yet. I saw a light at the farm a bit ago. If Joe's up, he'll take you down to the railroad. He can't be done his chores yet."

"I hope he'll bungle long enough about his chores to be up when I get there," said Mr. Morton.

He had not taken his eyes from the sleeping beauty, and was suddenly surprised to see her lift her head from her arm and open wide her eyes upon him, while the flush deepened in her face, and even stole down upon her throat and the white bit of her neck that was visible.

"Joe never bungles about any thing," she said.

"Is he a friend of yours?" said Mr. Morton, modulating his voice to a wonderfully gentle tone.

"Never mind what he is," replied Kitty, hotly; "but he's no bungler—of that you may be sure."

Here she slipped away and vanished up a dark little staircase, and suddenly all the charm went out of the picture.

"That central figure taken away," said Mr. Morton to himself, as he picked his way to the Comstock farm, "of course the whole effect is marred; but it was a fine interior—very fine."

That "central figure" followed Mr. Morton to the farm, and all the way down to the railroad. He found Joe Comstock up and ready to accommodate him, and had to concede with Kitty that Joe was no bungler; there was a quick capacity about the sturdy hands that handled the reins, and a natural grace and vigor in all his movements—the little that he said was terse and to the point, but Mr. Morton found him taciturn and reserved after the first mile or two. He had ventured to speak of the inmates of the cottage.

"I think it probable the young girl was one of the nutting party of to-day," said Mr. Morton.

"More'n likely," said Joe.

"Isn't her name Benson?—Kitty Benson?"

"I shouldn't wonder if 'twas!" said Joe, and relapsed into gruff monosyllables. The road was rough and dark, and the drive was exceedingly disagreeable. Mr. Morton was glad to fall back upon his memory and imagination for amusement. The bit of interior he could recall vividly enough.

Kitty had been asleep for three hours at least, and Joe Comstock was dreaming of her under his patchwork quilt, when Mr. Morton reached the city. It was long after midnight when he got to the reception, and at least one young heart had lost all zest in the entertainment—two hearts, for an old one in the vicinity had grown exceedingly heavy as the hours wore away.

"It's strange Mr. Morton don't come Madeline," Mrs. Van Vleet said to her daughter.

"Yes, mamma," said poor Madeline. "Didn't he say he would be here, Madeline?"

"Oh yes, mamma; please don't say any more about it;" and then the elder lady walked majestically away, the feathers upon her head nodding in mournful unison with her thoughts. And at that moment Mr. Morton entered, making his way to a group of exquisitely dressed and beautiful women, who received him with enthusiasm; there really were so very few available parties that season, and Mr. Morton was so unexceptional in every way, and had shown some decided inclination to "range himself," and make somebody comfortable in their mind about the wretchedly uncertain and procrastinating future. He was still in the market, though his attentions had been rather pronounced of late to Miss Van Vleet; but she was cold and reserved, and must take her chance—the tournament was open to all; so all these beautiful women fluttered their fans, and in their softly modulated musical voices said charming things to the tardy arrival. But Mr. Morton, with many a waning smile and whispered compliment, went listlessly by. His face wore that vacuous and bored expression which is considered in society an evidence of cultivation, but in truth it was only that he was still absorbed in artistic reflections. He went on to the further end of the room, where in feverish, haughty, uncompromising but agonizing reserve sat Miss Van Vleet. Her mother had nudged and frowned and beckoned, all to no purpose, when Mr. Morton entered the room.

"You can at least allow yourself to be seen," said her mother, acrimoniously.

"If he wants me, he can find me," said Madeline, with a sharp pang of fear and distrust, which deepened when at last he reached her side, and said, in the most commonplace way in the world:

"Did you save that waltz for me?" And when she looked up in his face with a thrill of delight, and found no response there, only that vague, listless, dreamy expression, her own beautiful face grew almost haggard with the intensity of her emotion; it was all she could do to keep the hot, wretched tears out of her eyes.

"Why are you so absent to-night?" she said at last. "What is it you are thinking of?" And then, as they were whirling—no, not whirling, but languishingly stepping about—the waltz, he told her of his accident, and described to her minutely the bit of interior which had so charmed him.

"And there is Sydney now—you'll excuse me, won't you, if I go over to him?"

Certainly she would excuse him. What else could the poor girl do?

Mr. Morton led Madeline to her mother, and that ponderous female eagerly whispered: "Has he spoken, Madeline—only tell me dear, has he spoken?"

"Of course not, mamma; how could he, in the waltz?"

"He was talking so earnestly. I never saw him quite so earnest before. I thought perhaps he had spoken."

"He is talking just as earnestly with Mr. Sydney now, mamma; he is interested in art just now." The bitterness in the voice of her daughter tinged acridly the thoughts of poor Mrs. Van Vleet.

"I shall not accept the colonel's invitation for Thanksgiving," she said, dolefully. In the mean while Mr. Morton was endeavoring generou-ly to give his friend Sydney the subject for a sketch, and the artist was listening with that quizzical, amused air that was characteristic to him.

"See here, Morton," said Sydney at last, "a horseshoe is a sign of good luck, and your steed shed one, it appears, at the door of this rustic beauty. I believe your heart followed it. Go in and win, old fellow, and then send for me to paint her portrait. I'm not much given to interiors."

Joe awoke the next morning and resolved once for all to make an end to these witcheries that half maddened as they gladdened him. He would pluck up courage that very day and settle the matter, so that his dreams might be savored with sober certainty. He knew that no great obstacles lay in his way. His folks were willing, and so were hers; there was nobody to say nay but Kitty herself, and he wasn't much afraid of that. And if he'd only gone there and then and asked Kitty all might have been well; but he must needs go home and don his Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes for the occasion, which took half the heart out of his resolve, and in the meanwhile a long-limbed horse was making quick work of the road that led to Kitty's door, and a man who was easy in his Sunday clothes every day in the week was bent upon the same decision. The stiff collar rasped Joe's neck as he went slowly to the village; his coat was too tight in the sleeves; he grew redder and redder, till he knew that the doomed Thanksgiving turkey gobbler's comb was nothing to him; the perspiration rolled from his honest rubicund face, and he began to wish he'd find Kitty out when he got there; he could talk to her mother, and she could talk to Kitty, and it would come kind of easier somehow. And suddenly he stepped aside; there was a rush of wheels in his ears, high yellow wheels, and a vision of somebody hailing him politely, somebody with an easy way of wearing good clothes, and something about him that would have persuaded Joe to take off his hat to him if he hadn't been too mad and flustered and curious and afraid. Joe went moodily on, and suddenly his scarlet face grew pale and the blood in his veins grew cold, when before Kitty's door he saw the high-wheeled newly-mended wagon of the city fellow he had driven to the railroad the other night, and his long-limbed and newly-shod horse pawing the ground before Kitty's gate; and presently out came Kitty herself, shawled and hooded, her eyes sparkling, her cheeks glowing, and beside her was the stranger, who nodded pleasantly to Joe. Kitty nodded kindly too, he thought, and it seemed to him Mrs. Benson called him to come in, he wouldn't be certain about these things. His head whirled around as Kitty drove away; it seemed to him the whole world took a somersault, and left him sick and sore, so that he could just get strength to crawl home to the farm, and doff his Sunday clothes, throw them in a heap on the bed, himself upon them, and then lie through the long October afternoon, the prey to a misery he had never dreamed of.

The sun went down, the fowls went to roost, and an old hoary owl that might have had more heart laughed mockingly at Joe through his bed-room window. And then Joe, who dawdled so over the asking for a sweetheart, made up his mind quickly enough to more useful work, for that very night when he went down to supper, and never ate a mouthful, he declared to the good folks assembled there that he intended to go out West to settle—he was sick of the land hereabouts.

"What the plague's the matter with the land?" said his father. "It's the same as 'twas yesterday, and then you talked of ploughin' up the meadow next spring, and drainin' the gully, and the Lord knows what and all. What's come to you now, Joe?"

Alas! what, indeed, had come to poor Joe? He never made the least effort to regain his footing with Kitty. He gave up all hope of the sweet future that had seemed to him his birthright. To marry Kitty Benson, and settle down on the old homestead as his father and grandfather had done before him, seemed as natural to Joe as seed-time and harvest. He never had the slightest desire to swerve from the somewhat tame and monotonous life these people led from year to year. Even now his soul was yearning for it, when it was full of rebellion and riot, and bent upon breaking down every barrier that lay between the big tumultuous waves within him and those of the unknown world beyond.

The weary days went on, each of them e avier and more desolate. In fair weather or foul, Joe walked and wandered, aimless, listless and forlorn, choosing the most desolate places, shunning and forbidding all companionship of man and beast.

It was well on in November, and the landscape was somewhat sere and worn. The day was waning, and it seemed to Mr. Morton as they drove along that the warmth had all fled from the scene about them and nestled in Kitty's hair. There was a subdued and timid expression in her face that lent it an unusual charm. The curves about her mouth drooped like those of an aggrieved child, and she had not spoken a word for the last mile or two. Mr. Morton could hesitate no longer. It would be an easy thing, he thought, to wear away the usual exuberant gayety that d tracted from Kitty's present charm of manner. With just one little sigh for poor Madeline Van Vleet, he shifted the reins to one hand, and with the other took from his vest pocket a ring. A yellow beam of setting sun caught the gem, and it suddenly shone like a star. Kitty's eyes began to glisten in unison; but she drew back as he caught her hand.

"Nay, darling," he said, tenderly, "do not tremble; it is yours. You know that I love you; you will be my little wife—"

But in the meanwhile the long-limbed animal, which had been somewhat restive, and required the two hands of his driver, took advantage of this little by-play and accelerated his speed. Mr. Morton had not time to put the ring upon Kitty's resisting finger, when he found his horse pulling heavily upon the reins. He determined to sell this heedless brute of his. The thought lay heavily upon his now ardent sensibilities that this sweet girl by his side he had never yet held to his heart, nor had her sweet lips been given to his own, and now the moment was gone, and the joy was still denied him, for the horse went plunging on. A curve of the road brought the cottage in sight. Black Sam was still whitewashing—great Heaven, not the big bowlder? Yes, nothing less; he had somewhitewash to spare, and he was lathering it thick upon this rock in the road, making it seem big as a mountain. Mr. Morton's face grew pale, and not too soon—the evil was upon him in the instant he had feared it; the horse plunged back upon his haunches, his fine ears stood erect, his clean-cut limbs trembled; then with one bound he sped along, grazing the white phantom in the road, and disappearing in a cloud of dust. Mr. Morton clung to the reins, and Kitty clung to Mr. Morton.

Mr. Morton knew now that nothing could save them. A few minutes—four at the furthest—and all would be over. The gully just below the Comstock farm was a bleak and dreary place, well fitted for the tragedy. He remembered a chestnut tree that hung desolate and bare ever its brink, and broken rocks and black pools of stagnant water lay below. In these few seconds, that seemed a parenthesis between time and eternity, a whole lifetime passed in regret and retrospection. To get rid of the reproachful eyes of Madeline, Mr. Morton shut his own; but Kitty's whole heart went out in a prayer to Joe—which was answered right on the brink of the gully by the melancholy shadow of Joe himself, that clutched at the head of the horse, was dragged onward a step or two, then pulled aside, and finally was left victor, the beast, quite subdued now and trembling, in a lather of foam. Mr. Morton was trembling as well as his horse, and found it difficult for him to quite understand the exact tenor of the scene before him. Kitty lay white and limp in Joe Comstock's arms; her hanns were clasped about his neck; her hat was gone long ago, and her curly hair was all tumbled about her face, which was still as white as the accursed bowlder before her mother's door; and once in a while she sobbed out: "Joe! dear Joe!" and Joe soothed her, and held her closer, and murmured: "Kitty! dear Kitty!" and the yellow light of the waning November day catching the diamond again, it gleamed upon Kitty's finger, that lay caressingly upon the sturdy neck of Joe Comstock; and presently the little hand shifted about, and Kitty saw the gem too, and slipping down from the arms of Joe, and slipping, too, the ring from her finger, she held it out to Mr. Morton with that same shy, subdued and altogether irreproachable expression that he had admired a few miserable moments since.

"Keep it, Kitty," said Mr. Morton; "keep it in any case. You'll allow her to accept this little present, won't you, Joe?"

"If it's all the same, I'd as lief she didn't," said Joe, with honest simplicity.

And I am glad Kitty didn't get the ring; she could well do without it, and there was a slim and tapering finger far away that had grown slimmer and more tapering for lack of this gem. The night of the accident it lay listlessly in the lap of Miss Van Vleet, and it did not seem from the apathy of her face and manner that any thing could induce her to lift that fair, frail finger. The bell rang, but hope had chented her so often not a hair of her beautiful head or a muscle moved in response. She had ceased to expect the visitor she coveted, and all others were indifferent to her.

"I am so glad," said a voice, "to find you alone, Madeline."

The voice was so tender it made her heart beat, although she knew how deceptive that tenderness might be. How sweet it was, nevertheless!

Another organ began to thump in the room above, and the mild mahogany of Mrs. Van Vleet's complexion deepened with anxiety and suspense as the important moments wore away. At last the light step of her daughter was at the door, and Madeline's face told the story. It was radiant with joy.

"Has he spoken?" said her mother, in a husky whisper. "Great heaven! has he indeed spoken?"

"Yes, mamma," said Madeline, toying tenderly with a brilliant gem upon her finger.

"Thank God!" said Mrs. Van Vleet, devoutly. "Then I will immediately accept the colonel's invitation for Thanksgiving."

"And by the hoky!" said old Joe Comstock, "we'll have a Thank'givin' yet. I'm b'est if that there boy o'mine didn't say last night, 'Pappy,' sez he, 'we'll begin a fence down by that there gully, and drain the hull marsh by this time next year;' and I jest nodded, for I couldn't speak when I found that there Western scheme o' his had gone to thunder; and, gentlemen, I'm open to a treat all round; but I ask it, in all honesty, what is Thank'givin' if there ain't nothin's to be thankful for?"—*Harper's Weekly.*

The Body in the Bag.

A number of medical students in Indianapolis recently undertook to make a victim of a professional "resurrectionist." They told him that they had secured a body and asked him to remove it from its hiding place. The supposed corpse in the bag was a live medical student. The students pointed out the spot where the bag was concealed, and the professional threw the bag over his shoulder and set out for the college. The corpse, who had no knowledge of his whereabouts, straightened out just as his bearer was crossing the canal. With rare presence of mind the intended victim of the joke heaved his burden over the bridge into the water and calmly walked on. Had not the companions of the unfortunate fellow rushed to his rescue there would have been a "sure enough" corpse in the party.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Next February will have twenty-nine days. Except in leap year, February never has more than twenty-eight days. It is true that next February will have five Sundays. They will fall on the first, eighth, fifteenth, twenty-second and twenty-ninth. This occurs once in every twenty-eight years. Its last previous occurrence was in 1852, and after the next year it will not occur again this century. The same is true of every other day of the week. For instance, February has five Mondays once in every twenty-eight years. This was last the case in 1864, and it will occur again in 1892.

Washington's headquarters, at Valley Forge, in Pennsylvania, are likely, through the combined efforts of a few patriotic residents of that locality, to become the property of an association which will preserve it for all time as a memorial of the heroic sufferings in the camp of the Continental army. In order to interest the public in the movement, the projectors have issued handsomely prepared certificates of stock at $1 each. When the purchase of the headquarters is effected, it is designed to make it an attractive spot, to collect there relics and valuable papers relating to the period, and to fit up the house in colonial style with furniture of a century ago.

A recent traveler had a curious adventure on the Coco Islands, which he will not easily forget. As soon as the sun had gone down and the moon risen, thousands and thousands of rats, about the size of a bandicot, bore down upon him and made a raid upon his provisions, refusing to be frightened away, and devouring everything in the shape of grain or biscuit, but not touching anything in the shape of meat. When the bags were hung up in trees, the depredators swarmed after them, and would probably have caused a famine had not the convicts turned the tables upon them by killing and eating them in great numbers, saying that they were exceedingly sweet. These animals, which are something like the marmot, are often called the bamboo rat.

An association has been formed in Westphalia for the extinction of poverty throughout the world. The theory of its promoters, who are not Socialists, is that the wants of mankind have so increased of late years that luxuries are now looked upon even by the poorest classes as necessaries. Life, it is urged, may be sustained and comfort insured at a trifling cost by simply putting aside the superfluities of modern existence. This object can only be attained by a complete revolution in our social and domestic habits. Children should be trained from their earliest infancy to look for no other shelter than that afforded by wooden huts. Their food should consist only of bread and vegetables, and their drink of pure water. The style of modern clothing, as regards both men and women, is condemned as extravagant, barbarous and unwholesome. One thick garment of good material for winter, and one of slighter texture for summer, is all that is required. It is estimated that under good management on the new system $50 a year will be sufficient income for any person to exist upon comfortably, and will leave a small margin which, if laid aside annually and carefully invested, will amply provide for all the reasonable wants of old age.

The Australians seem to take a great pride in the Sydney exhibition, which opened formally last September. The project was set on foot by the Agricultural society of New South Wales, only a year ago, and the government appointed a committee of leading colonists, which has since had exclusive control. The building, called officially "The Garden Palace," cost about $1,000,000, and it was erected under the direction of a contractor, who received a commission of five per cent., the government finding labor and materials. Its area is is about seven and a half acres, including all the galleries and basement. In size it of course falls short of the Philadelphia exhibition—the main building of which covered twenty-one and a half acres—but it is about one-third larger than the London exhibition of 1851, which was considered a great enterprise at the time. In shape, it is arranged in the cruciform; it has four towers, and a central dome 100 feet in diameter and 210 feet high. Japan and America occupy the space opposite Great Britain, and fronting the nave from the dome to the north tower. The American and Canadian displays were incomplete on the opening day, but rapid progress was being made with them. Next year Melbourne will hold an exhibition, which will probably eclipse this in splendor and variety, but Sydney has reason to feel proud of the enterprise she has displayed.

The Antiquity of Forks.

Among the recent finds in the exploration of the relics of ancient lake dwellers of Switzerland, is a pair of forks, apparently invented for table use. They were fashioned from the metatarsal bone of a stag. This gives a higher antiquity to table forks (if they were really intended as such) than has hitherto been suspected. Other bone implements and ornaments are frequently found. Animal remains are also common. Among them are the bones of the dog, the badger, and the common otter. The latter were doubtless met with in the immediate neighborhood of the lake, but the presence of the wild ox and of the bear indicate that the lake dwellers were bold and skillful hunters, as well as ingenious tool makers. They were also keepers of cattle, for the most numerous animal remains brought to light were those of the ox, the sheep and the moor cow. These exist in every stage of growth, showing that their owners had a taste for both veal and beef, while their fondness for venison is proved by the many bones of the stag and roe discovered by the explorers. Evidence of a like character show that they were hunters of the wild boar and eaters of the domesticated pig, and the existence of the beaver in Switzerland in prehistoric times is attested by the presence, among other bones, of several which comparative anatomists declared to have belonged to that rodent. One omission on the list is striking. No mention is made of the bones of horses having been found, from which it may be inferred with tolerable certainty that the horse was either altogether unknown to the ancient lake dwellers, or that they had not succeeded in capturing and taming him.—*Scientific American.*

An Experiment in Hanging.

In the Leadville (Col.) *Herald* is a thrilling narrative, descriptive of an incident at a mining shaft on the Big Evans. While the miners were at dinner, one of them—a young fellow—but five dollars he could bear to be lifted from the bottom of the shaft by means of a rope. He claimed that it would be necessary only for him to hold his breath in such a position that the pressure of the noose would fall upon the back of the skull. Tying the rope around his neck, he went down the shaft and signaled to be drawn up. In two seconds the foolish young man felt his terrible mistake. He tried to call out, but the rope tightened and the blood filled his head almost to bursting. The men at the top of the shaft, having no faith in his claim, hoisted him up as fast as they could. When he reached the surface his eyes were starting from their sockets, his swollen tongue hung from his mouth, and he had been hung literally. It was only by the most vigorous and unwearying treatment that he was at last restored to life.

Some Marriage Customs.

In early ages, among Jews, Pagans and Christians, the practice of crowning the bride and bridegroom with chaplets of flowers was almost universal. Among the Anglo-Saxons a chaplet of myrtle was kept in the church for this purpose. The origin of the veil is lost in obscurity Mr. Jeaffreson thinks that it may be ascribed to the Hebrew ceremony, or to the east, where veils have been worn from time immemorial; or to the yellow veil which was worn by the Roman brides. It has not always been looked upon as an indispensable adjunct to the bride in this country. It may surprise my gentle readers to learn that knives and daggers were part of the customary accoutrements of a bride, and were commonly worn by ladies. The wedding knives differed only from others in being more highly ornamented. Shakespeare, in an old quarto, 1597, makes Juliet wear a knife at the friar's cell. The wooden girdle, or cincture, worn by Roman brides, was a most essential part of their custom, and the peculiar form in which this girdle was tied originated the true lovers' knot.

But wedding cakes, as we understand the term, are comparatively modern. The origin of our bride-cake in its present form may be traced back to about the middle of the seventeenth century. These cakes or buns, superseded the hard, dry biscuits of an earlier date. They were made of spice, currants, milk sugar and eggs; and provided in large quantities, not only by the bridegroom but by most of the guests, at an Elizabethan wedding. Some were thrown over the bride's head, others put through her ring and eaten for luck, or preserved to inspire pleasant and prophetic dreams.

In Sweden a bride has her pockets filled with bread. It is supposed that every piece she gives to the poor on the way to church averts some misfortune. In Norway the bride herself hands around strong drinks, that all the company may drink long life to her; the wedding feast lasts some days, and the guests have no wish to let their moderation be known. In Liburaia it is the custom for the bride to retire from the table before the end of dinner, and to throw over the bridegroom's house (!) a hard cake made of coarse four; the higher she throws it the happier she will be. In Circassia there are always set upon a carpet in one of the rooms in the bridegroom's house a portion of the lamb or of its head (if any) and the first thing the bride does on entering is to kick over the wine, and scatter the dough with her hands about the room. In some parts of Russia the bride and bridegroom during the banquet, which always takes place on the evening of the wedding day, are separated by a curtain. The parents of the couple exchange rings, and a basket of cheese and small loaves are blessed by the priest.

In the time of "Good Queen Bess," weddings of the aristocracy and great people were distinguished by banquets, pageants, etc. Most of these forms of celebration have now fallen into disuse. But there are some characteristics and features of weddings that have been preserved, with certain variations, for many generations. From time immemorial the practice of presenting the bride with gifts seems to have prevailed. During the last century it was usual to celebrate a marriage with sports and open house, to which all the inhabitants of the district were bidden. Cumberland was famous for these fetes. So was France. The custom of throwing the slipper is both "ancient and honorable." The slipper was a symbol of authority in the East, and in token of submission to her husband the bride received a rap on the head, admonishing with the husband's shoe. In Jewish times the delivering of a stone was a sign of formal renunciation of authority over a woman. Formerly a peculiar form of shoe-marriage was celebrated at Haworth, in Yorkshire, the place in which the gentle "Currer Bell" lived and died. In throwing this symbol of good luck the left shoe should always be taken. The Romans were very superstitious as to the days and seasons when marriages might be celebrated. The Kalends, Nones and Ides of every month were strictly avoided. The most fortunate time in the whole year for marrying was that which followed the Ides of June. The sun and substance of all the popular belief that govern the choosing of the "appointed hour" in the present age is briefly contained in two rules: "Who marries between the sickle and the sythe will never thrive" is one. The other the hackneyed lines:

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday for the best day of all;
Thursday for crosses,
Friday for losses,
Saturday no luck at all.

Scan the marriage notice columns o the newspapers, and see how closely people follow the curt advice of the stanza.

The origin of the term "honeymoon" is an open question. But good authorities say that it is said to have been derived from the Teutonic custom of drinking a concoction of honey for thirty days, or a moon's age, after a wedding feast. Attila, the Hun, is said to have celebrated his nuptials in such a glorious manner in the beverage hydromel that he drank himself to death on the wedding day.—*Marchant's "Betrothals and Bridals."*

The Spanish Knife.

The national weapon of the Spaniards, says an English writer, is the knife, and certainly they know how to use it. Talking one day with a young man who seemed likely to know, I asked him what there was peculiar in the management of the knife.

"Why," said he, with a smile, "I could kill you, and you couldn't kill me."

"Well," said I, "please point out the difference between us. What would you do first?"

"Why, I'd make you wink, and stab you while you were blinded."

"How would you make me wink?"

"Why, so," said he, throwing up his left hand near my eyes.

"Well, I could do the same."

"Try it," said he.

I tried, and found it impossible to make him wink, though I passed my hand up and down several times so as almost to touch his eyelashes.

Then he, with black eyes, looked out at me unflinchingly all the while. It was clear that his eyes were educated, and that mine were not.

I then asked him if there was any possibility of an unarmed man defending himself against one armed with a knife.

"Oh, yes," said he, "I'll show you;" and, in an instant, whipping off his coat, he held the end of one sleeve firmly in his left hand, wrapping the rest of the coat rapidly round his forearm, and bringing the end of the other sleeve also into his left hand, where it was firmly held, binding together the whole mass, which formed a sufficient defence against the thrust of any ordinary knife.

I then recollected that one of the marks of the men of the Puerto del Sol, at Madrid, was a slashed cloak, evidently not so honorable in its origin as the "slashed doublet" of the olden time.

"Hello, Bill, when did you change your boarding-house?" said Charles Callender to William Creamer, at New Vienna, Ohio, as they met in the street. Creamer had just been released from prison, and regarding the question as insulting, he drew a big knife and stab bed the offender; but Callender was quick enough with a revolver to save his own life and kill Creamer.

"We are living at present in the very arms of tyranny," exclaimed a western scribe. Aha! just been married, have you?—*Waterloo Observer.*

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Selecting Poultry.

I send the following which I have observed for some years in purchasing poultry, and which may be of use to some of your readers who may not be familiar with the age of poultry:

Few housekeepers, and fewer cooks, are as good judges of the age of poultry as they ought to be. We all know when poultry comes upon the table, whether it is tender or tough; and there should be no difficulty in knowing just as certainly whether a chicken, duck, goose or turkey is old or young, when it is offered for sale. Now the following is offered as a rule, by which poultry can be safely judged, which if read over for a few times and then laid away for ready reference when needed, no person need purchase old, tough poultry unless from choice.

If a hen's spur is hard, and the scales on the legs rough, she is old, whether you see her head or not, but the head will corroborate your observation. If the under bill is so stiff that you cannot bend it down, and the comb thick and rough ler ve her, no matter how fat and plump, for some one less particular. A young hen has only the rudiments of spurs; the scales on the legs are smooth, glossy and fresh-colored, whatever the color may be; the claws tender and short, the nails sharp, the under bill soft, and the comb thin and smooth.

The old hen turkey has rough scales on the legs, callosities on the soles of the feet and long, strong claws; a young one is the reverse of all these marks. When the feathers are on and the old turkey-cock has a long tuft or beard, a young one has but a sproutless one; and when they are off the smooth scales on the legs decide the point, besides the difference in size of the wattles of the neck and the elastic shoot upon the nose.

An old goose when alive is known by the rough legs, the strength of the wings, particularly at the pinions, the thickness and strength of the bill, and the fineness of the feathers; and when plucked, by the legs, the tenderness o the skin under the wings, by the pinions and the bill and the coarseness of the skin.

Ducks are distinguished by the same means, but there is this difference—that a duckling's bill is much longer in pr portion to the breadth of its head than the old duck. A young pigeon is distinguished by its pale colors, smooth scales, tender, collapsed feet, and the yellow long down interspersed among its feathers. A pigeon that can fly has always red-colored legs and no down, and is then too old for use.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Feeding Pigs.

A Yorkshire farmer in England says of different food for pigs: "After trying nearly all the different kinds of cereals, and weighing my pigs once in fourteen days, I have come to the conclusion that if you want to gain weight fast, give plenty of barley-meal and milk. Corn-meal may be substituted for the barley." "Indian corn," says Dr. Voelcker, an eminent authority, "is richer in fat-forming matters than almost any other description of food. The ready-made fat in corn amounts to from five and a half to six per cent. But animals should not be fed exclusively on Indian meal, because the flesh-forming matter in it is small. Bean meal (or pea-meal) supplies the deficiency. Five pounds of Indian corn-meal to one pound of pea-meal is a mixture which contains the proportion of flesh-forming and fattening matters nicely balanced. If the farmer has not the pea-meal to mix with the corn he may use oat-meal as a substitute. A very common food for hogs is boiled apples and potatoes, mixed while hot with corn meal. This is a good food, but lacks in the nitrogenous element, which should be supplied either by the addition of cotton seed meal, bran, pea meal or oat meal. If cotton seed meal is used, only one part to ten of corn meal would be about the right proportion, while one part of the other kinds to five of corn meal might be used. Any one who has had any experience in feeding pigs must have noticed the difference there is in the readiness and cheapness with which some can be fattened as compared with others. In Prof. Gilbert's experiments two pigs in eating one hundred pounds of corn gained three pounds, while one pig, which ate one hundred pounds of corn during the same time gained nineteen and one quarter pounds. It is readily seen that it is highly important to secure the right kind of pigs if the feeding of them is to be made the most profitable possible. With a judicious selection of pigs and the right kind of feeding and general management, there is money to be made on our farms in pork-raising, notwithstanding the gloomy picture of the business presented to the public during the political campaign by Solon Chase.—*Lewiston Journal.*

When to Apply Manure.

The common practice among farmers is to make a general clearing of the yards and barn cellars once a year, either in the spring or fall. Either practice makes a heavy draft upon the teams, and it has its disadvantages. If this work is done in the spring, it is when the ground is wet and other work is exceedingly pressing. If the manure is drawn out in the fall and dropped in heaps upon the field to be cultivated next season, there is more or less waste by leaching and by evaporation. There is a growing disposition among our intelligent farmers to apply manure directly to growing crops, or as near the time of planting and sowing as possible. It is felt that the sooner manure is put within reach of the roots of plants the better for the crops and their owner. Manure is so much capital buried and bears interest only as it is consumed in the soil.

The barn cellar may be so managed as to manufacture and turn out fertilizers every month in the year, so that the farmer may suit his convenience in applying them to the soil. When manure is not wanted for cultivated crops, it is always safe to apply it to the grass crop, either in pasture or upon meadows after mowing. Top dressing is growing in favor with our intelligent farmers. It rarely pays better than almost any farm crop in the older States, and the spreading of compost saves the necessity of frequent plowing and seeding. By top dressing at any convenient season of the year fields may be kept profitably in grass for an indefinite time.—*Rural Sun.*

A Good Japanese Story.

A very economical fellow named Kisaburo took lodgings near a shop to which the *elite* of the epicures of Yedo resorted daily for the delicacy of eels fried in soy. The appetizing odor was wafted into his quarters, and Kisaburo being a man of strong imagination, daily enjoyed a frugal meal of boiled rice by his palate, and the savory smoke of eels through his olfactories, and thus saved the usual expense of fish and vegetables.

The eel-frier on discovering this, made up his mind to charge his stingy neighbor for the smell of his eels, and paid him a visit with his bill made out. Kisaburo, taking it in good humor, called his wife, who brought the cash box. After jingling the box of money, he touched it on the bill and replacing it in the box under lock, ordered his wife to return it to its place. The eel-man, amazed at such financiering, cried out, "Well, are you not going to pay me?" "Oh no," said Kisaburo, "You have charged me for the smell of your eels; I have paid you back with the sound of my money."

A house too closely haded by trees will be apt to suffer from dampness. In building, let the living and sleeping rooms, as far as possible, face toward the south, and thus gain the advantage of the sunshine. The sun is a great power of health.

Industries of Atlanta.

It was in 1865 that the citizens and merchants came back to their desolate homes at Atlanta, Ga. Only one building, of all the commercial part of the town, had survived the flames. Business had to be built up from the very foundation again, and the energy with which this task was attempted shows the strong faith Atlanta men feel in their lively town. One of the first to return was the present president of the board of trade. He secured a cellar under the sole remaining building (on Alabama street,) paying $150 a month for its use, and began the produce and groceries trade, increasing his income by renting ground privileges of a few feet square off his sidewalk of $20 a month each. Soon the owner of a corner on Whitehall street built a brick building containing two store-rooms. As soon as these were ready, our merchant and another moved in, paying $3,000 a year rent each, and giving half of it in advance, in order to aid the proprietor to go on with his construction. (The accommodations for which that $6,000 a year was paid now rent for $1,500.) Thus by mutual help and enterprise, together with a vast amount of personal labor, the ruins were replaced by substantial business edifices, new hotels of magnificent proportions were erected, churches more lofty in grande and spire arose upon the sites of those destroyed, and the vacant streets were refilled with people. Atlanta became at once the distributing point for western products, and now finds tributary to her a wide range of country. She handles a large portion of all the grain of Tennessee and Kentucky, besides much from the Upper Mississippi valley. Much of the flour of the northwestern mills comes into her warehouses, and thence finds its way southward and eastward. The same is true of the canned meats of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati packing houses; this is a very important item of her wholesale business. The provision men naturally were the first to obtain foothold in the new town. After them came the dry-goods people. Most of them began in a very modest way—brought their goods tied up in a blanket almost—yet now the jobbing trade in dry-goods alone amounts to some millions of dollars annually. No tobacco can be grown in the vicinity of Atlanta, hence she is without tobacco factories; but she used to handle an enormous quantity of it, and there are half a dozen firms who deal wholly in it now. It was found that Atlanta's dry, equable climate, consequent upon her great altitude, made this point the safest place for storage of the grateful plant; it would not mould, and the leaf would do in a damp atm

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec. 11, 1879.

Fire has again done its lamentable work. A fire in Bellevue hospital, New York, resulted in the death of three children and one woman.

In Troy a fire destroyed property to amount of $350,000.

We direct the attention of the reader to the prospectus of the Pittsburg *Post*. This journal is one of the leading papers of the state, ably edited, discusses all the leading topics, is thoroughly democratic, and besides gives all the telegraphic news. The *Post* is an old favorite with us.

Up in New England there are four clergymen under indictment for murder. Well, away up there, might not that be a good field to send missionaries to reform the clergy?

The Louisiana election last week shows heavy democratic gains—in eleven parishes alone there is a gain of 1200 The negroes mostly voted the democratic ticket, which will be received with a growl by the northern bloody shirters. The election passed off very quietly, much to the disappointment of the outrage manufacturers.

Apropo to the present rent troubles in Ireland we might remark that in 1860 one-third of all the tillable land in Ireland was owned by five persons, who lived and spent their enormous incomes out of the country. All those acres were taken from their rightful owners during the supremacy of Cromwell, who divided four-fifths of the Island among his followers, and yet there are people who wonder why the Irish are discontented.

The third application of defendants to continue the trial of the Standard oil conspiracy case was refused by the Clarion county court, and the trial ordered to proceed on the third Monday of December. The indictment is for forming a monopoly to prevent other shippers from having their oil sent, and to drive out the small oil operators. We hope this monopoly will get its dues, and that there will be no tampering with juries as in the bribery cases to quash the indictments.

In West Africa there is a war among chieftains for a throne. The conflict is in New Calabar between King Amachree of New Calabar, and a powerful chief called Will Braid, the latter disputing Amachree's succession to the throne of Calabar. No quarter was shown and the wounded and prisoners were killed and in many cases eaten by the natives. The trade of the district is at a stand still. Further slaughter is imminent, but an English war ship is watching the interests of British citizens.

Connecticut credits this to the side of drunkenness: A man named Upton was arrested in Ansonia, for causing the death of his infant. According to the wife's story, he came home drunk a few nights ago, and, quarreling with her, threw a lighted lamp at her, which fell into the cradle and set fire to the clothing over the child. In the endeavor to extinguish the flames, her own clothing caught fire and she will probably die. The infant lived a few hours only.

The republicans are sending negroes to Indiana so as to vote at next presidential election, and carry the state by the colonization scheme. Several hundred blacks have arrived at Indianapolis. A reporter of the Washington Post ascertained in conversation with some of the negroes that they have been promised each a bonus of forty dollars, their expenses to Indiana and seventy-five cents a day during the winter until they can get employment on the farms in the state in the spring. A few months hence these deluded people will find themselves without homes, without work, without money and without food.

Another horrible southern outrage for the Lewistown *Gazette*, Bellefonte *Republican*, and other Yazoo howlers. This time it is a republican candidate for sheriff in Louisiana who kills two democratis.

A special to the New Orleans *Democrat* from St. Martinsville, Louisiana, says: "Emile Deliege, republican candidate for sheriff of this parish, has just killed two brothers named De La Houssaye. They had just returned from Breaux-bridge precinct where they had gone in the interest of their father, who is also a candidate for sheriff.

After all the Yazoo howling who'd thought that a republican was capable of committing a single murder much less a double murder?

Poor Vanderbilt! what a load he has to carry, and only gets his vittles and breeches for it all. Now just see he last week sent to the Treasury $5,000,000 in registered bonds, recently purchased by him, to be registered in his name. They were purchased with the proceeds of the late sale of New York Central stock. Vanderbilt has now $10,000,000 in four per cent. registered bonds, on which he draws an annual interest of $400,000. Letters from New York say that on Friday and Saturday Vanderbilt bought all the bonds on the market, and now holds about $16,000,000 of four per cents.

We know of a million of folks who do not carry a millionth the load that Vanderbilt does and get just a good wages as he does—poor fellow.

There are sixteen contested seats in the lower house of congress, of which four are ready to be heard, the briefs all printed, and the parties in attendance These are the cases of Bradley (Rep.) vs Siemans (Dem.), Second Arkansas District; Bisbee (Rep.) vs. Hull (Dem.), Second Florida District; Donnelly (dem.) vs. Washburn (Rep.), Third Minnesota District; and Curtin (Dem.) vs Yocum (Rep.), Twentieth Pennsylvania District. In the cases of Holmes (Dem.) vs. Sapp (Rep.), Eighth Iowa District, and Wilson (Dem.), vs. Carpenter (Rep.), Ninth Iowa District, a majority report will be made that the sitting members are entitled to their seats. A majority report will also be made that, under the Constitution of the State of Iowa, no legal election was held, and that, therefore, neither of the contestants is entitled to a seat.

There is no doubt of Curtin getting the seat—the evidence shows a clear majority in his favor of over 500.

The 59,149 shares of Pennsylvania railroad stock held by the commissioners of the sinking fund for the city of Philadelphia were sold to the Pennsylvania railroad company. The price, $2,957,450, will be converted into the city's own four per cent. loan. The price paid was $50 per share, the par value.

THE ODD JURYMAN.

The presence of that odd man on the Grand Jury at Harrisburg, is the conundrum that is puzzling the whole country. The jobbing Republicans accept it as in the nature of a grand joke—something to laugh at and make merry over. Others see in it a degradation of the courts of justice, and one of the grossest wrongs ever perpetrated on the people. "It was not shown," says the New York Sun of Sunday, "That the extra man exerted any influence one way or the other, or that he voted, or in any way affected the action of the jury, which was unanimous. How came he there? At whose instance did he smuggle himself in with the sworn jury? What object could he have had except the one which has been attained in the quashing of the indictment? His presence was proved by the testimony of one Barr, who is the private secretary and factotum of Senator Don Cameron, and who, by a merciful Providence, chanced also to be upon this important jury, before which the Ring corruptionists were arraigned."

To this adds the Pittsburg Post, that it is an absurdity to think of finding who put the odd man on the Grand Jury. Who paid out $150,000 to elect a Senator some years ago? Who sent the Governor a corporation bill which he signed and which became a law but which was nevar considered by the Legislature? There were hundreds of thousands in that bill. Who gave members' wives envelopes with thousand dollar bills in them? Who play poker and deal their opponents four aces and then bet twenty-five hundred dollars on their own hands. That's a way of bribery as old as the days of Walpole. Who send forged dispatches to draw members away from Harrisburg on the eve of a critical vote? Who deal in pardons for political influence? Who force the votes of reputable men by decoying them into disreputable company, and then the alternative is to vote our way or exposure and a divorce suit?

We might go on with the list, covering many curious and odd pieces of rascality. But what's the use. The perpetrators are known if not named. They may have their headquarters at Philadelphia or at Pittsburgh, and operate in Harrisburg. They include the working force of the "State ring." They can set up a Grand Jury as easily as they can buy up a United States Senator, a State Convention, or the nomination and election of a State Treasurer. There is no great puzzle to those who watch political and legislative life at the State Capital, as to who "set up" the Grand Jury. Whose interest was it, that it should be doctored.

A new presidential move is rumored from Washington, namely, that Governor Hendricks has indicated to his friends that if the Democracy thought it essential to the success of the party that he should take the second place with Governor Seymour, he would do so. Of course, if Hendricks would give out that he would accept the second place on the ticket and Seymour will take the first, the Presidential contest in the Democratic party will be ended as completely as it would have been if Robinson had been elected in New York. Gov. Tilden is reported as having lately said the people wanted him as a candidate more than he wanted the Presidency. If convinced this is an error of judgement doubtless he will gladly give place to Governor Seymour. The Democratic situation is thus made tolerably plain. If Seymour will accept he will be the candidate with Hendricks for Vice President. This, it is believed will insure the Democracy New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Connecticut, and possibly Oregon and California. They could then afford to give Grant South Carolina and Florida, two States which his friends claim he can carry out of the solid South.

The federal election laws we see from Washington news, will most likely be amended, by the democrats, since Hayes' determination to veto a repeal.

A proposition is being discussed among the democratic members of the House, in regard to the election laws and the questions involved in the extra session, which seems to meet with favor among democrats North and South. The proposition is that the election laws shall be so amended as to provide that the general and special deputy marshals of elections shall be residents of the voting precincts in which their duties are to be performed, and that they shall be appointed only upon the order of a United States Court and upon the written recommendation of the candidates for Congress at the election, and an equal number to be appointed from each party; that the marshals shall not make any arrests except upon warrants issued in pursuance of law. This is the substance of the proviso which it is proposed to attach to the bill making appropriation for the pay of United States marshals and their deputies. It has been submitted to the leading men of the party, and it is understood will be adopted. At the last session objection was made to recognizing the validity of the Election law by amending it in any form. It appears that that sentiment has disappeared, and the object now is to secure the fairest administration of justice at the polls. It is contended that if arrests are not made except upon warrant of law and the representatives of both parties see that only good, responsible men are appointed to perform the duty of protecting the purity of the ballot, all that the democracy desires to obtain will be gained by the adoption of the above proviso in the bill making an appropriation for the payment of marshals and their deputies.

It now seems to be a fixed fact that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will be extended through Somerset county to Johnstown. A corps of engineers have been over the proposed route, and have reported favorably to President Garrett. Work on the new line is to be commenced shortly, and when completed it will lap the Pennsylvania Railroad, and secure a great deal of the freight business now controlled by that road. The new road will be called the Somerset, Cambria & Johnstown Railroad.

DEATH OF JUDGE KETCHAM.

Hon. W. W. Ketcham, judge of the United States district court of the western district of Pennsylvania, died of apoplexy at the St. Charles hotel in Pittsburg at an early hour on Sunday morning. Judge Ketcham was a native and resident of Luzerne county, and at one time represented that district in congress. He was appointed judge of the United States district court in 1876.

It was the pleasure of the editor of the REPORTER to see Judge Ketcham nearly every day for the three weeks previous to his death which takes us by surprise. We in that time sat upon juries in the U. S. Court, at the trial of cases before the deceased. He seemed to us hale and hearty and little thought was there he would be thus soon and suddenly called. Judge Ketcham was kind-hearted and upright as a judge.

Judge Ketcham's record in the state senate and in congress is pure; his record as a judge is also stainless.

His remains were taken to Wilkesbarre, his native place, for burial.

Judge Ketcham was busy as usual at his court on Saturday, returned to the St. Charles hotel about three o'clock and after dinner proceeded to his rooms Shortly before five o'clock, while sitting reading, he complained to Mrs. Ketcham, the only occupant of the room, of a severe headache, arose from his chair to approach a lounge and sank to the floor.

A PREMONITION—HIS DEATH.

The stricken Judge was aided to the lounge and Dr. Benham summoned. The physician discovered at once that apoplexy was the ailment, and directed that the patient be put to bed. At seven o'clock the Judge sank into unconsciousness. Soon after a number of leading physicians were summoned by Dr. Benham for consultation, but the patient remained unconscious till 11:50 p. m., when death ensued.

One touching feature in connection with the sudden death is the fact that Judge Ketcham expired in the same bed, in the same room where his only daughter, Ella, a lovely young lady, suddenly expired from heart disease one year ago last April. While in conversation with Mrs. C. O. Smith, a young lady friend of the deceased daughter, Judge Ketcham, five or six weeks ago, expressed the belief that he would die in the same room in which was sounded the death knell of his fair and lovely daughter. The Judge had ever since entertained a fondness for this room, and declined to give it up.

Mr. Williams of Tioga has been urged upon the President, for the now vacant judgeship, by the Penn'a republican delegation in congress.

HAYES AND SHERMAN RIDICULOUS.

TAKING BACK THEIR OWN FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the New York Times, Rep.

Washington, Dec. 3.—It appears that the President and Secretary Sherman have become alarmed at the extent of the opposition manifested by Republican members of Congress toward their respective propositions in reference to the retirement of the legal tender notes and restrictions upon silver coinage, and that those two high officers are laboring to impress Congressmen with the idea that the utterances contained in the message and the Treasury report on those subjects are mere sentiment, and not intended as any indication of policy on the part of the Administration.

Several members of Congress had interviews with the President to-day in reference to the paragraphs of the message in which he says: "The retirement from circulation of United States notes, with the capacity of legal tender in private contracts, is a step to be taken in our progress toward a safe and stable currency, which should be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government and the interest and security of the people." Some of these interviews were, at the request of the President, pronounced opponents of the doctrine enunciated in the message, like Messrs. Fort and Price.

The President explained that he did not want it to be understood among the Republicans that the language used in the message in reference to the retirement of greenbacks foreshadowed a settled policy on the part of the Executive in reference to this question; that it was employed simply to give expression to his opinion; and that if the Republicans should formally declare their disapproval of that opinion, by passing the Fort resolution, he would not regard it as furnishing cause for complaint on his part.

The President is reported to have tacitly admitted at these interviews that he made a mistake in virtually recommending at this time the retirement of United States notes, and as expressing the hope that nothing would be done by the Republican members to lead the country to believe that there were serious differences between himself and them upon this question.

Secretary Sherman is represented as having expressed himself in similar terms to those Republican members with whom he conversed to-day.

This shuffling conduct of the President and Secretary Sherman is the subject of adverse criticism, and cannot fail to introduce confusion in the counsels of the Republicans, and to assist in perpetuating a system which, in the language of the President, "is without warrant in the Constitution and a violation of sound financial principles." It should be understood that the President, in his conversations of to-day, denied the correctness of the principles set forth in his message touching the continuance of the circulation of legal-tender notes. On the contrary, he reiterated his convictions as therein expressed, but explained that he had no opinion to advance as to the exact time when the step should be taken "in our progress toward a safe and stable currency." That was a question entirely for the decision of Congress, and should his party friends determine that the retirement of legal tenders would not be accepted as the policy and duty of the Government, he would wipe out his words in the same way that Mr. Bland once threatened to wipe out the national debt—with a sponge.

This is not the language used by the President, but it is what his language implies. The advocates of the legal-tender notes are, of course, greatly encouraged with the explanation of the President and Secretary Sherman. They will not, however, permit the Fort resolution to die, but will press it to a vote at the earliest practicable day.

A CONCEITED REMARK.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Herald*, reports Gen. Grant as having made the remark at the house of the Governor of Nevada that he sincerely hoped the necessity for his nomination would not arise.

What conceit!

As if there could arise any circumstances which would render it a matter of necessity that one particular individual should be elected President of the United States!

More especially is it absurd for Gen. Grant to think that man himself. In the long line of Presidents there has not been one who has shown less capacity for civil administration than Grant.

This remark of Gen. Grant's makes it very apparent that his brain has been turned by the attentions which he received while abroad. He would now be less fit for President than ever, and the true history of his eight years' administration shows that he was sufficiently unfit before.—*Sun*.

Of the $89,000,000 of stock par value of the New York Central railroad, Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt held $60,000,000. His income on this sum was 8 per cent. per annum, or $4,800,000. Mr. Vanderbilt has sold $25,000,000 par value of stock, and retains $35,000,000. He will take pay largely in four-per-cent. bonds, a form of security of which he was already the largest individual owner. Mr. Vanderbilt also owns a vast proportion of Western Union Telegraph stock, and that company is now doing an enormous yearly increased business. Mr. Vanderbilt, it may be added, is so impoverished by all these holdings that he pays no personal taxes in New York. He has some real estate, and on that does his little to support the Government, National and State.—Poor man!

The Clinton county court has just concluded a rather remarkable case. A man named Shaw was insulted in the presence of his family, consisting of a wife and several daughters, by a villain named Hamilton. Shaw in his rage hurled a stone at the villifier, which missed him, but in its rebound struck him without inflicting injury. Hamilton brought Shaw into court on a charge of assault, and the latter plead guilty to save his wife and daughters from testifying to the vile language used by the prosecutor. Judge Cummin in sentencing him said that Shaw made a mistake in not using a larger stone and taking true aim, and imposed a nominal fine and costs.

The republicans of New York have a bold and wicked plan under consideration. It is to take the election out of the hands of the people of that state in 1880 by the passage of an act this winter at Albany to have the republican legislature elect the 35 presidential electors for New York and cast the same for a republican for president. This would deprive the people of New York of their voice in the next presidential election, take from them the ballot box in Nov. 1880 and a set of radical conspirators to choose the electors instead of the people doing it at the polls and thus prevent the people of New York from voting for a democrat for president if they so choose. The legislature is radical and it remains to be seen whether it will have the courage to enact so bold, wicked and iniquitous a scheme.

The 46 delegates of Philadelphia to the state convention, are for Hancock for president.

In the lower house of congress there will be sixteen contested election cases.

It is telegraphed that the Mormons are urging the Utes to keep up the fight.

Chicago last week held a large meeting to express sympathy for Ireland.

The Boston Post tells of an ingenious bald-headed man who has a large spider painted on his cranium in fly time. The only drawback is the uncontrollable desire of his wife to go for it with a broom.

Europe still pours her gold into our laps. The steamer Scythia has brought $875,000 in British gold bars and American gold coin.

Congress is in session but not much of interest to the readers of the REPORTER has transpired, and there will not until after the holidays. The house committee on the state of the law respecting the ascertainment and declaration of the result of the election for President and Vice President have not yet held a meeting, owing to the absence from the city of two members of the committee. The bill to provide for and regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereon, which was reported and referred back to the committee at the last session to allow them to retain control of it, will at an early day be again reported to the house with a view of having a day set for its consideration.

The sub-committee of this committee has also under consideration and will report favorably to the full committee a resolution introduced by Representative Bicknell, which contemplates an amendment to the constitution to abolish the electoral college and provide for the election of president and vice president directly by the people.

The terrible story of the lawyer, Tracy, hung at Smethport, McKean county, on 5, for the murder of his sweetheart in September, 1879, is emphasized by the horribly bungling scenes at his execution. The rope broke, and before the senseless body could be picked up and placed again on the trap four or five minutes had elapsed. It was even necessary to procure a new rope. Tracy was a young man of education and promise, but of ungovernable passion. The story is one of the saddest we have seen for many a day.

Surveys are being made to ascertain whether the Susquehanna river cannot be made navigable. Engineer Alericks, of Harrisburg, has been making soundings and says the river can be made to render possible the passage of steamboats. From 15 to 20 feet of water has been found in long stretches, during present low stage of water, and the small bars connecting these channels can be cut through and dredged. The facts will be reported to Congress for action.

FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY.—The December number of this favorite magazine is already on our table, and as it closes the seventh volume, now is the time to subscribe for the coming year. The contents are exceedingly varied, highly interesting and instructive. The leading article, "The Career of a great Speculator," is a detailed and interesting account of Daniel Drew, who was at one time a power in Wall Street, it is profusely illustrated. Nugent Robinson has an admirable sketch on "Mary Queen of Scots." "Silk Worms and Silk Culture" is replete with information, as is also, "A Glance at Copenhagen." There are several excellent stories by popular writers complete in this number, and poems of great merit. There is, besides, a large miscellany embracing a great variety of subjects. The number is, in fact, brilliant with literary gems, and every department of literature is represented. THE POPULAR MONTHLY has attained a very large circulation, and is eminently deserving of the favor it receives. Each number contains 128 quarto pages and about 100 engravings. The present one is embellished with a beautiful chromo frontispiece—"The First Meeting of Mary Stuart with David Rizzio." Single copies are only 25 cents; and the annual subscription $3; six months $1 50; and four months $1. Sent post free. Address Frank Leslie Publishing House, 53, 55 and 57 Park Row, New York.

A LUCKY CZAR.

A Dibolical Attempt to Depose the Emperor of all the Russias by Blowing up a Railroad Train.

Moscow, December 3.—After the arrival of the emperor Monday night, whilst the second train containing the baggage was on the way thither, an explosion occurred. One baggage car was blown to pieces and seven carriages were thrown off the rails, but nobody was injured.

The explosion which destroyed the imperial baggage train is stated to have been placed, on Monday evening, under the rails at a point over which the imperial train would pass just before entering the Moscow railway station. The czar arrived safely, however, at eleven o'clock on Monday night, and the explosion occurred on the passage of the the baggage train half an hour afterwards. The house whence the mine was exploded has been discovered, and a search is making for the perpetrators of the outrage. The czar will arrive in St. Petersburg to-morrow.

AN OPERA HOUSE BURNED.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 29.—The Grand Opera House in this city was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss heavy. It is reported that three persons, man, wife and child, were burned to death in the building.

EPIDEMIC IN INDIA.

A despatch from Calcutta to the Times says:—"The northwest provinces of India especially the districts of Allyghur, Boolundshuhur and Meerut, are suffering from from a severe epidemic of malarious fever which has increased to an enormous extent, the death rate and has temporalry disabled a large proportion of the agricultural population."

A Berlin telegram says:—"Winter has set in with severity here and all over the northern part of the Continent. The snow is lying deep in Berlin." A Paris telegram says: "The early snow has driven the wolves from the forests in the Department of the Marne, and the peasants are organizing midnight hunting parties to protect their flocks."

A Vienna dispatch says: "The *Tagblatt* announces that Mukhtar Pasha and his body guard of seventy men were massacred on the 27th ult., by the Arnants. Six thousand Albanians are posted near Gusneje and may attack the Montenegrins."

70 PERSONS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

London, December 2.—The Chemnitz, Saxony, *Tageblatt* states an explosion of fire damp occurred in a mine in that district last evening, and it is feared from seventy to eighty persons have perished The recovery of the corpses of the victims is actively proceeding.

An eastbound freight train on the Little Rock railroad, ran into a trestle ditching fifteen cars loaded with cotton all of which were burned. A negro woman, her two children and George Forsyth (white) brakesman were killed outright. Several persons were injured.

During a recent heavy cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, a storm wave swept over Monkishkhal Island, drowning several hundred persons.

Heat relaxes the system and opens the way for diseases to attack the depressed and weary body. People of judgment and experience at such times make use of Kidney-Wort as this great remedy keeps up the tone of the whole body by enabling the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to perform their functions perfectly.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—Rumors are current that an attempt was made upon the life of the Czar while on his way to Moscow, but no authentic details of the affair have been received.

The ditches are dug alongside the Iron Mountain and Southern railroad three feet wide and two deep, by means of an enormous plow, which is drawn by a locomotive. This machine does the work of a thousand men.

The best Butter Color for dairyment's use, summer or winter, is that made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt., and called "Perfected." It gives the perfected June tint, and does not injure the butter as does the crude annatto and preparations made from it.

The following is the Germantown Telegraph's simple remedy for frost bites. Extract the frost by the application of ice water till the frozen part is pliable, but let no artificial heat touch it; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hogs' lard and gunpowder, rubbed together until it forms a paste, and in less than twenty-four hours the frozen part will be well.

For hog cholera use a mixture of soft soap and milk. Pour soap suds of wash days into the swill barrels, it will make hogs thrive.

Castoroil, besides being an excellent dressing for leather, renders it vermin proof. It should be mixed, say half and half, with tallow or other oil. Neither rats, roaches, nor other vermin will attack leather so prepared.

Heated milk, not boiled, drank every four hours in liberal quantity, is pronounced by eminent authority, as frequently an excelent remedy for the most violent diarrhœa, stomach ache, incipient cholery, and dysentery.

For the CENTRE REPORTER.

DIFFERENT THEORIES IN REGARD OF THE ATONEMENT.

Atonement, Versoehnung, Reconciliatio, Kuttallage, means Reconciliation, Atonement. It is used by theological writers to signify "expiation," or satisfaction. Webster defines it: The expiation of sin made by the obedience and personal sufferings of Christ. The Hebrew word is *Kaphar*, to cover over—then to cover over sin.

During the first and second centuries of the Christian era, the phraseology of the SS (Holy Scriptures) was employed—nothing is said about ecclesiastical theories. There was great simplicity and firm adherence to the Divine Word. The death of Christ was represented as a sacrifice and a ransom. In the third and fourth centuries it was already very different. Religious teachers now began to theorize and philosophize on the subject of religion and particularly on the Atonement. The question naturally arises, then: What have been some of the most prominent theories of the Atonement?

1. THE ORIGEN THEORY.—Called the Origen Theory, not because he was the author of it, but because he gave it currency and it became prevalent through him. This view is as follows:—Ever after the fall the devil had the whole human race in his power, he ruled over men like a tyrant over his vassals, and employed them for his own purposes. From this captivity God might indeed have rescued men by the exercise of his omnipotence, but he was restrained by his justice from doing this with violence. He therefore offered Satan a ransom in consideration of which he should release mankind. The ransom was the death of Christ. (Origen explains Matt 20:27—That the ransom was paid to the devil and not to God.) Satan had consented to the compact, but he wished fraudulently to retain Jesus whom he considered only as the best and most pious man under his own power and so slew this innocent being. He was now, therefore, justly *compelled* to liberate the human race. The advocates of this theory insisted on the literal meaning of *Lutron*, from, release from captivity or slavery by the payment of a ransom. The most learned theologians both in the Greek and Latin Churches, adopted this view; e. g., Basilius, the Gregories, Nestorius, Ambrose and Augustine.

2. THE ANSELM THEORY.—Anselmus was Archbishop of Canterbury. (R. C. Church) He proceeded on the idea of debt. He taught that the relation between the sinner and God was the same as that of a debtor to his creditors. This theory became very popular in the eleventh and twelfth centuries by the aid of philosophy and logic. For the sake of accuracy he employed a *Lateress Satisfactionis*, which he defines *debiti solutio*. This, in short, is the view Anselmus. Man owes reverence to the character of God, and obedience to his laws. Whoever withholds this reverence and obedience due to God, robs God of what he owes to him, and must not only restore that which he withheld, but pay an additional amount as amends for the dishonor brought upon God. Thus it stands will sinners. The payment of this debt is the satisfaction which every sinner must make to God, according to the nature of his offence, for God cannot in justice remit the debt (or punishment) unless satisfaction is made. This man could never do, nor indeed any other than God himself, and yet to him, as judge, must this satisfaction be made. The expedient was then devised for the Son of God, as God-man, by his death to make this satisfaction. He was able to make this satisfaction only as God; but as man he was also able to be surety for men, and then himself actually to pay the debt, or make satisfaction for them. This whole theory is derived from the *civil process respecting debt* among men, transferred to the tribunal of God. But this is not scripture. In the SS., the compassion and undeserved love of God is made the ground of this transaction and not any judicial notions of this kind. This judicial and philosophical view became prevalent among the school-men. Alexander of Hales, Thomas Aguino, Scotus, Biel, etc., approved it. The Roman Catholic Church generally does. Luther and the early Lutheran theologians adopted the simplicity of the SS and avoided subtlety. After the death of Luther, the symbolical books and the old theologians down to Mosheim and Banno Gartner inclusive, approved Anselm's theory.

3. THE SOCINIAN THEORY.—Faustus Socinus and his nephew, in Poland, in 1604 denied the divinity of Christ and eternal punishment. This theory denies the inherent evil of sin and God's determination to punish for its sake; but affirms that the death of Christ is designed to affect man, to soften his heart and incline him to repentance and confidence in God. Lalius Socinus made the desert of Christ to consist in his doctrine and instruction. By his death as only confirmed his doctrine, gave an example of patience, firmness in suffering and obedience to God. This is the exemplary view of the Atonement. It however obscures the Priesthood of Christ. Christ was a Priest as well as an example.

4. ANTROPOPATHICAL THEORY.—Grotius, the Eolland jurist, and a great scholar, deduced the necessity of satisfaction, not so much from the injury done to God as from the holiness and inviolableness of the divine laws, which render punishments necessary for the good of men. He taught that there was no internal and absolute necessity for this satisfaction, but that the necessity was only *moral* or *relative*. He founded satisfaction upon the *Justitia Deirectoria*. According to his theory God is not the offended party; the guilt of sin not infinite; Christ did not suffer all the punishment undeserved, much less hell torments. Hence satisfaction is made to the Law and not to God. Because God could not remit the punishment without violating the holiness of the Law, unless some one would suffer it. Die Genugthuung, says G——, besteht darin, dasz Christus, eigentlich keiner Strafe unterworfen, Leiden und Tod unverdient und freiwillig, damit die Menschen nicht gestraft wurden ubernommen hat, und Gott mit dieser dem Gesetze geleisteten Genugthuung zufrieden sey, und die Menschen nun begnadige. Man erlutertedieses aus dem Rechtsbegriffe der *acceptilatio* oder *acceptilatio*, d. h., wo man etwas als eine Genugthuunganniut, ob es gleich kein wirkliches Aequivalent. This theory of vicarious satisfaction was approved by Michaelis, Storr, Morus, Rheinhard, Seiler and Andere. According to this view what Jesus did was really no satisfaction, i. e., no given equivalent, but only a *Sicher Stellung* of the moral system of the world, das verdienst Christe sicht eine uns zugerechnete Tugend (*Justitia nobis donata S. imputata*), und es findet eine eigentliche Zurechnung des Verdienstes Christi eben so wenig Statt, als eine eigentliche Versohnung Gottes. In general it is an anthropopathical conception of the Atonement

5. THE SYMBOLICAL THEORY.—Those who have adopted this theory consider the death of Christ "als eine symbolische Darstellung des Gedankens, dasz Gott versohnlich sey, und als eine vermittelung dieses Gedankens fur das Gefuhl."

Kant findet darin Christi Tod die symbolische Darstellung einer gewissen substitution, nach welcher der neue Mensch in dem Gebesserten die Leiden und Strafen uber sich nehme, welche der alte Mensch vershuldet hat.

Krug erklart den biblischen versohnungs Begriff fur eine symbolische oder versinnlichende Darstellung des transcendentalen Verschnungsbegriffs, welchen er in den Satzen findet: Gott habe kein Wohlgefallen an dem Menschen, wie er wirklich ist, sondern an dem Menschen, wie er nach dem Ideal der vollendeten Menschheit seyn soll, an welches der Mensch praktisch glauben musse. Jesus habe dieses Ideal durch sein ganzes Leben, besonders durch Jesu Tod dargestellet; wer an ihn, dem Gott mit Wohlgefallen betrachtet, praktisch glaubt, d. h. so dasz er ihm an Vollkommenheit ahnlich zu werden sucht, der werde von Gott zu gnaden aufgenommen. De Wette findet in der versohnungs Lehre ein asthetich religioses Symbol, das, ideal gefasst, weiter nichts heisze, als: Christus gibt dem von seiner Schuld geangstigten Gemuthe, den Frieden wieder, dass es sich zutrauensvoll zu Gott, dem heiligen Richter, emporrichten kann. Diese innere, nur im Gefuhle zu erfassende Vermittelung werde durch die christliche Versohnungslehre fur den Sinnlichen Menschen anschaulich gemacht. So Wette, Dogmatik der Luth. Kirche, 159. This will suffice on the Symbolical view.

6. THE ALLEGORICAL VIEW.—Dr. Joseph Priestly, a celebrated philosopher, born near Leeds, in England, 1733, and died at Northumberland, Pa., 1804, advocated this view of the Atonement. He was a Unitarian, but preached Universalism at Needham, where the pious Philip Daddridge had been pastor. In his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity," Part I, Sec. 3, he endeavors to show that all the texts in scripture which refer to the death of Christ should be understood *allegorically*.

7. THE MORAL THEORY.—According to the writer's comprehension, this view is as follows: The death of Christ is a sacrafice for the illumination and reformation of man and also a real evidence of the love of God to man, from which it is inferred that God is disposed to pardon sin. See Schuarzon, on the death of Christ, and Seiler, on the Atonement. According to this view of the subject, the death of Christ is a motive to that which is good. See Reinhard Reflections on the death of Christ, the love of God, the price of redemption, that to be benefitted by his death, we must die to sin and love to God, as Christ did, etc., will influence us to follow his example.

8. THE GOVERNMENTAL THEORY.—On this view I will quote only two authors: Revs. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., and T. A. Brown, D. D., LL. D. Dr. S. S. S. says this view confines the work of Christ chiefly to his sufferings and regards them as a governmental transaction, as an abstract display of the divine indignation at sin, in order to prevent the Law from being dishonored, although its penalties should not be inflicted on all transgressors. This system regards man, as by nature (morally) incapable of attaining salvation without the special influence of God, and maintains that this special influence is denied to all except a certain number whom God determined infallibly to save. This is in substance the Hopkinsian view.

Dr. J. A. Brown, D. D., LL.D., says of this system: It is a provision in the Divine Government by which sinners may be pardoned. He adds, however, that it is objected to this view that it leaves too much out of view the ill-desert of sin itself, and the justice of God as leading him to the punishment of sin for its own sake and his own honor and justice. This view may be true, but it is defective and don't meet our own wants or the requirements of God. Our sins must be atoned by another and divine justice satisfied.

9. THE ARMINIAN THEORY.—Buck, in his Th. Dictionary, states this view fully, viz: That Jesus Christ, by his sufferings and death, made an atonement for the sins of all mankind in general, and of every individual in particular that, however, none but those who believe in him can be partakers of divine benefits. This is general Redemption. Principal writers on this subject are Arminus, (1519) Grotius, Whithy, etc.

10. THE CALVINISTIC THEORY.—The work of Christ according to this view is an actual vicarious endurance of all the punishment which would have been inflicted throughout eternity on a certain portion of the human family, whom they supposed God had determined infallibly to save, and the price of their actual and infallible salvation. This system admits that all men are by nature (morally) incapable of attaining salvation without a special influence of God, and maintains that this special influence is witheld from all except this select portion.

11. THE LUTHERAN THEORY.—It is this: Satisfaction, to be sufficient, must avail so far as that God will not regard man as not having fulfilled the demands of the Law, and also remove the guilt on account of which he deserved punishment. Christ has affected this. "Lex Haven *Satisfactio quae in perfectissima legis impletione consistit*; the second by his *obedientia activa (quae in sufficient simaponarum, quae nos manebant, per solutione consistit)*. He did all the Law required and suffered all it threatened. Schmid's Dogmatik.

The A. Conf., Art. V., the Apol. Art. III, fo. 93, Art. VI, fo. 126, Art. IX. fo. 225, and Art. XI, fo. 253, teachers that the death of Christ is a satisfaction for our sins, since he suffered the guilt and punishment we deserved to suffer. The Form of Concord, however, teaches that not only the death of Christ, but his whole life was vicarious and expiatory and divides his vicarious obedience into two parts, viz: *Obedientia activa*, and *Satisfactionem legalem*. 2. *Obedientiam passivam (Satisfactionem poenalem)*. According to the Form of Concord and the older theologians, the Satisfaction of Christ includes all that he did and suffered to satisfy justice and deliver us from both original and actual sin. See Bret Schneider's Entwickelung.

12. THE ORTHODOX THEORY.—The Scriptural Representation is as follows:

1. Sin deserves punishment for its own sake and the wrath of God.

2. God's own nature leads him to punish sin for its own evil.

3. The Son of God has endured punishment instead of the sinner, and satisfied the demands of justice.

4. In virtue of this, God can be just and justify the believer in Christ Jesus.

JOHN TOMLINSON.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.

Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.

Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.

Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind a weak nervous, exausted feeling, no energy of annimation, confused head weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mentally overwork. This nervous debility finds a soverign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron. It tones the system dispels the mental gloom and despodency, and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkels 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, by sending three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

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Lawrence L. Brown,

Dealer in Coal and Grain, at Bellefonte,

IS SELLING ANTHRACITE COAL AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

BROKEN, per Ton,.....$4.75. | STOVE, per Ton,.....$4.90,
EGG, per Ton,.....$4,75. | SMALL STOVE, per Ton,.....$4,90.
CHESTNUT, per Ton,.....$4.65.

Also Pays Highest Cash Price for All Kinds of Grain and Seeds.

13nov 3m

A private telegram received at Paris announces that a battle has taken place at Iquique between the allied and Chilean armies, in which the former were defeated. The Peruvian corvette Pilcomayo has been captured by the Chileans. Anthony Gibbs & Sons, merchants, London, have also received telegrams from Valparaiso, announcing that a decisive victory has been gained, by the Chileans near Iquique. The defeat of the allied forces is described as crushing.

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, Cough, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough,

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Dec. 11, '79.

TERMS.—*$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 Jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 695, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 857, F. & A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PHOENIXS ORANGE, No. 36, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—Having sold my good will and part of my stock of ready made clothing to a firm in Philadelphia, to which I have to give possession of my store room by Jan. 1, 1880, I now offer my stock of ready made clothing at actual cost and freight. This is an excellent chance for a good bargain.

Respectfully,
16oct2m J NEWMAN, JR.

—The cry comes that coal is to go up. Well, as long as the good man keeps favoring us with mild weather, who cares if coal does go up.

—Mrs. Bondell, of Menno township, Mifflin county, left her two small children alone in the house the other day, and they were burned to death. This nearly always happens.

—Musser's store at Hartleton was recently broken into and robbed of a number of hats and other articles.

—Go to the old established and reliable drug store of F. P. Green, if you wish fresh drugs, medicines, spices, fancy articles, stationery, &c.

—Mr. Isaac D. Boyer, landlord at Aaronsburg, intends moving back again to Snyder county.

—Mr. J. F. Fowler purchased 3400 acres timberland on Marsh Creek, from J. I. Curtin, for $62,000, one half in cash.

—A party of Clinton county hunters had fourteen deer strung up in the woods at the head of Baker's run. Another party returned to Lock Haven Thursday night with nine deer.

—We have sent bills by letter, and have also enclosed some in the paper, to those in arrears with this office. It is our wish that every one of these Bills be paid at an early date. 2t.

— A sign of prosperous times is the number of orders received at the celebrated coach shops of Jno. T. Lee, for spring wagons and buggies. His work recommends itself wherever seen.

—Mr. Johnny Allen, of the Loop, has rented the Hoy mill property near Jacksonville, and will occupy it by January, 1st next. We can assure our friends over there that Mr. Allen know how to make tip-top flour.

—If you get a buggy from Lee's coach shops, your are sure to have one that will not only look stylish, but one that will stand the raps of our roads, and at the lowest prices in the county.

—It was a happy circumstance for George M. Cobb, of Westford, Vt., that Kidney-Wort found its way into its dwelling, no less than three members of the family having been cured. As a cathartic and diuretic it acts surely and without pain and cures obstinate cases of liver complaints, Kidney disease and piles.

—Soon Newman will quit the clothing business. The time is short and money is valuable, and the way to save money is to go at once, and buy all the clothing you need of Newman, who sells the lowest in the county, and particularly at low figures now because he intends going out of the business. Don't miss this last chance, you will be sorry if you do.

—The state of Pennsylvania has been divided into ten census districts and a supervisor for each will be appointed by the President and confirmed by the senate. The seventh district embraces the counties of Adams, Centre, Clearfield, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Huntingdon, Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, Snyder, Union and York, and is in area the largest district. It contained in 1870 over 411, 000 inhabitants and at the coming census will have a population of nearly 500,000.

Prominent men in the direction of the Pennsylvania railroad will aid in building and managing the Lock Haven and Clearfield railroad company in Clinton, Centre and Clearfield counties. Its length will be about fifty miles and it will extend from a front on the line of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, near the mouth of Beech creek, to a point on the line of the Tyrone and Clearfield railway at Philipsburg, Centre county.

—The Bellefonte *Watchman* makes the following commendable statement and we heartily agree wit:—The Bush House seems to be the busiest place in town this week. Its commodious rooms have been crowded during the last few weeks by the Granger's meeting, the medical association and other organizations, and it seems as if the jurymen and farmers of old Centre were making it their special home. This speaks well for Mr. Hoppes, the late landlord, as well as for Mr. Myers, the present or new proprietor. "Hile" knows every farmer in the county and he said he was going to make the rates so low and the accommodations such as to draw and keep his old and new friends in a comfortable and homelike manner, and it looks that way now.—We know the farmers are just as fond of a good table as anybody, and none are more deserving.

An excellent book for Agents is "THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP OFFICERS," by W. R. Bierly, Esq., of the Williamsport (Pa.) Bar. Contains all the acts and decisions in relation to the various county and township offices, is a complete hand book for election officers, and treats the tax laws fully. Every officer and tax payer will buy one. It contains 300 pages, neatly printed, bound in cloth and gold, and sold at $2 per volume. For agencies and terms apply with stamp to W. R. Bierly, Williamsport, Pa.

"An excellent and useful work. I think but little improvement could be made on it."—Samuel D. Irwin, Dist. Att'y, of Forrest county., Tionesta, Pa., Jan'y 25th, 1878.

"A book of this kind is badly needed by the local officers of the State, and we believe Mr. Bierly's compilation will be found of great service. Members of the bar commend it heartily"—*Wellsboro Agitator.*

[FROM Hon. John J. Metzger, Member of the Constisutional Convention of 1873.]

I have examined and used this work by W. R. Bierly, Esq., of the Williamsport Bar, entitled "The Rights and Duties of Township Officers," and have found it of great service to me. As a guide to the various officers for whom it si intended it must prove invaluable.—

John J. Metzger.

PHOENIX PECTORAL has been in general use for fifteen years and nearly all who began to use it then continue its use yet. Price 25 cents. J. D. MURRAY. nov. 27.

—Go to your store or druggist and get a bottle of Frank P. Green's compound syrup of tar, honey and bloodroot, the best remedy out for a cough, cold, croup, asthma, or early stage of consumption.

"The Acme Library of History," as announced by the American Book Exchange of New York, is initiated by a handy and handsome edition of "Milliman's Gibbon's Rome" in five volumes, for the small price of $2 50, complete, neatly bound in cloth, Volume one is just ready, two more are to appear in December, and two in January.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

A grand Fair and Festival, for the benefit of the Lutheran church, will be held at Centre Hall, commencing on Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, 1879, and to close Friday evening following. Persons desiring to purchase Christmas-gifts are invited to call and see the display before purchassing elsewhere.

To facilitate the work necessary, the following persons have been appointed to attend to the general arrangement:

Levi Murray, M. B. Richard, Witmer Wolf, Wm. Kurtz, Geo. Emerick, Chas. Sheffler, Charles Kurtz, Wesley Smith, Harvey Emerick, Edward Miller, D. F. Lose, Fred. Kurtz and David Geiss.

The cooking department will be managed by Mrs, Jacob Harpster, Mrs. Dr. Neff, Mrs. Fred. Kurtz, Mrs. Katie Durst and Mrs. Harvey Miller.

The committee on solicitation consists of the following persons:

Gertrude Miller, Kate Harpster, Maggie Miller, Dollie Emerick, Maggie Stover, Annie Bible, Lizzie Hosterman, Annie Wion.

All the ladies are expected to become interested in this Festival and help to make it a grand success.

Anything furnished by members of other congregations will be thankfully received.

—The real estate of George Swartz, of Penn, recently advertised in the REPORTER by S. M. Swartz, was all sold, excepting the farm which is held for private sale. The sawmill property 19 a. 137 p., sold for $2000. The tract of 39 a. 63 p., sold for $2.15 per acre,—Henry W. Swartz being purchaser of both tracts. S. M. Swartz bought the ½ interest in the 320 acre tract at 50 cents per acre.

—The subject of the following item, which we clip from a Missouri paper, was a former contributor to the REPORTER, and a native of Potter township. Rev. Stiver has left St. Louis and accepted a charge at Bunker Hill, Ill.:

At a meeting of St. Louis Presbytery, the case of Rev. S. L. Stiver (now pastor of the Congregational Church of this city) charged with heterodoxy, was called up. Mr. S. in reply, pleaded that the Presbytery had not acted in good faith, in that it had not given him the time agreed upon wherein to prepare his answers to questions propounded, and asked that his connection with the Presbytery cease, whereupon the Presbytery witderew its licensure.

—There is prospect for another extensive iron ore field being opened on the lands owned by Rev. J. K. Miller, of our town, and Cyrus Alexander, of Milroy. Several varieties of ore is found. This ore had been tested at some previous date and was pronounced good. No better place could be found anywhere to erect a furnace. There is on the 1300 acres owned by the above parties, a large quantity of timber of various kinds which would be exceedingly well adapted for coaling, and a fine stream of water, enough to drive a mill; the distance to Milroy is but 4 miles and down grade nearly all the way. A tram or railroad could be easily constructed along the creek, not a single hill intervening. This no doubt will afford some person or persons, at some time, not far distant, a fortune. A few days ago an offer was made to lease the grounds.

We wish our friend Rev. J. K. M. the ability to construct a furnace himself and realize the advantages arising from his property, not only on personal regard but also on account of his enterprising disposition.

—VETERAN CLUB.—The members of Potter Township Veteran Club will please turn out at our next regular meeting, Saturday evening, Dec. 13. Meet in the Bank Building, Centre Hall.

WM. A. JACOBS, Sec'y.

—Directors of the Bald Eagle Valley railroad met in Philadelphia last week, at which, says the Ledger, a general mortgage for $400,000 was authorized to be issued for payment of a first and second mortgage maturing in July, 1881 and 1884, and extending the time of both loans at 6 per cent. for thirty years from January 1st, 1880. The indebtedness of the company is $400,000 for payment of which a sinking fund is provided, $100.000 having been paid in this way during the past ten years. The road is run by the Pennsylvania company, which pays to the stockholders forty per cent. of the gross receipts and maintains the road. The capital stock is $550,000.

"The Life and Words of Christ," by Gelkie, heretofore published at $6 00, is just brought out in a handy volume, good type and handsomnly bound for the price of 50 cents, by the American Book Exchange, New York. A fine edition, wide margins, half Russia binding gilt top, is sold for $1 00.

Master Edward Tracy of Altoona, Pa., is aged sixteen years, and his height is but forty-two inches—two inches shorter than General Tom Thumb.

A suit of clothes will be ordered for him at Newman's, before the King Clothier goes out of that business.

—Sechler & Co. have given special attention to the selection of holiday season and are now receiving daily fresh supplies of the finest goods in the home and foreign markets: Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Raisins, Prunes, Currents, Figs, Pickles, Oils. Extracts, Sauces, Fruits, Plain and Fancy Crackers, Cheese, Hams and Dried Beef, Mince Meat, Select Oysters, Chocolate, Bromo and Cocoa, Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Shellbarks and assorted Nuts, a choice selection of Fine Teas and Pure Spices. Their stock of Confectionery is large enough to supply all demands, both at wholesale and retail. A full stock of all sorts and kinds of Plain and fancy Candies. All kinds of Canned and Dried Fruits, Fine Table Syrup, Genuine New Orleans Molasses, New Hominy, Split Peas. New Mackerell in kits, Fine Green and Roasted Coffee. Tobaccos of all the popular brands in Navy Plug, Pocket Pieces and Fine Cut. Cigars of all grades at wholesale and retail. White Almeria Grapes, Oranges and Lemons. It would require too much space to attempt to enumerate all the good things they are now receiving, but we feel certain that the people's wants have all been anticipated in their selection of every item of desirable goods in their branch of business.

STRAY—Two sheep came to the residence of John Weaver, 2½ miles east of Centre Hall, about first of October, 1879, one has right ear cut off and slit in left, the other has left ear cut off and slit in the right one, one has brown head and legs. One is a ewe and the other a weather. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise it will be disposed of as directed by law.

J. F. ALEXANDER,
20 nov. 3t. Town Clerk.

SPORTSMEN.—I have an excellent stock of BREECH LOADING SHOTGUNS, also Muzzle loaders, which were bought at very low prices. Sportsmen wishing to invest, had better do so now, as the tendency is upwards. All kinds of goods for sportsmen on hand, at the Gunstore of

THEO. DESCHNER,
23oct 3m Bellefonte.

—SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the school duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned. On all tax paid into his hands before 1st of December there will be a deduction of 5 per cent. from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1880, there will be no deduction, and after Jan. 1, there will be 5 per cent. added to all unpaid school-tax, in accordance with the act of Assembly. JOSEPH CROTZER,
16oct 2m Treasurer.

NEW MUSIC.

WORTH FOR	$2 00	$1 00.
My Grandpa's Advice		35 cts
The Little Blind Maoch Seller		40 cts
He Holds the Pearly Gates Ajar		35 cts
Sleep on Sweetly, Little Darling		40 cts
Father, won't y…		30 cts
I'll Tell Your Mouner—Comic		30 cts
Remember the Old Folks at Home		40 cts

We will mail all the above seven pieces of beautiful sheet music, to any address, on receipt of $1.00.

W. L. THOMPSON & CO.
East Liverpool, Ohio.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.—On Saturday night last a man by the name of William Wilson, a resident of Bellefonte, and for some time past employed by D. W. Holt in taking out logs, in Rush township, about two miles nort' of this place, was run over by a passing engine and killed. He left here on Saturday afternoon for his home, but being to some extent under the influence of liquor he did not leave the cars when they arrived at Bellefonte, and he was carried back to Milesburg and there put off. He started to walk home, and it is supposed he laid down on the track, and an extra freight engine returning to the switch at about 9:45 o'clock that night, ran over his prostrate body, killing him instantly. Mr. Wilson leaves a largely family to mourn his sad and terrible end. It was Mr. Wilson's intention to move his family in a few days to Philipsburg.—Journal.

—One of the choicest Centre county farms is advertised for sale in the Reporter, by Mr. George Durst. A capital chance to invest. Read the adv.

—The weather has been rainy by spells, this week, though mild.

—We will soon be in receipt of a second new lot of job type, for sale and other posters. Persons having sale can get bills printed at the REPORTER office, in handsome style, cheap and on short notice. Send us your order by mail or otherwise.

The *Patriot* of 9 says: At the state department yesterday, a charter was granted for a new railroad line to be built by the Susquehanna and Clearfield railroad company, which is to be located in the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, extending from a certain point of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, near Keating, Clinton county, and thence along the West Branch of the Susquehanna and the Moshannon to a connecting point with the Lock Haven and Clearfield railroad, at or near the mouth of said creek—a distance of thirty-five miles or thereabouts. The company represents a capital stock of $700.000, divided into 14,000 shares of $50 each Following are the officers of the road: President, George B. Roberts; directors, Wister Morris, N. Parker Shortridge, Edmund Smith, A. J. Cassatt, Strickland Kneass and John P. Green. Thomas A. Scott represents the Pennsylvania railroad, which owns 3,455 shares of the stock.

FORM! DEMOCRATS, FORM!

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Make Victory Certain for 1880. Now is the time to form clubs for the Weekly Post for 1880.

Look at the Price.

$1 25 per year in clubs of five or over. A free copy for every club of ten, and all postage prepaid.

We will send an Illustrated Almanac for 1880 in the month of January to every subscriber. If you want one, get your subscriptions in before February 1st; this offer holds good till that date.

THE GREAT POLITICAL BATTLE OF OUR HISTORY.

The great Presidential contest of 1880 will enlist the sympathies of every man, woman and child in the land, and the active participation of millions of voters.

It promises to be the grandest battle for the supremacy of Democratic principles and Democratic men in the government the nation has ever seen. The way to crown it with success is to enlighten and encourage the voters by the spread of Democratic truth. Let the truth be known in every household in the land.

"Our Cause is Just,
And Triumph we must—"

By the free and honest vote of the people. The decree has gone forth that Military interference with the ballot-box must end, and that the corruption and intimidation of a horde of Partisan Deputy Marshals will be no longer tolerated. A Democratic Congress has determined that There will be no more swindling Returning Boards to disfranchise Democratic voters and rob us of votes of States honestly our own. There will be no more 8-to-7 Juggling Electoral Commissions, to make Fraud again triumphant in American History, by suppressing the truth so as to make a false count and secure a lying declaration of the result.

Six millions of Democratic voters, smarting under the sense of the great wrong and foul injustice of 1876, have united in making it the unwritten law of the land that the GREAT CRIME MUST NOT BE REPEATED, let the consequences be what they may.

In the early summer, the Presidential Nominating Conventions will meet, and the two great parties contending for the control of the Government will present their candidates for President and Vice President, and the principles on which they shall go to the great jury of the American people.

This will launch us on the Presidential campaign of 1880, destined to be the most earnest, exciting and interesting in American history. And from that time until the polls close in November, its progress will be of vital interest to the people of this country. THE WEEKLY POST will hold no sluggard's part in this grand contest but will urge the support of the Democratic National Candidates with all the ability and energy at its command. We say nothing of its fidelity to the great cause, for in that respect it has never faltered. And we hope to greet our readers in the issue of November 7, 1880, with an array of "POST ROOSTERS" that will cheer their hearts and tell the story of the Campaign.

We must not forget that the State election in Pennsylvania in 1880 will be of importance to our readers aside from the Presidential feature of the contest, as it will involve the choice of a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, whose term expires in March, 1881.

Other Features of the Weekly Post.

While political news and discussion will necessarily be the salient features of the WEEKLY POST, during the stirring months of this year and next, yet it will maintain its characteristics as a first-class Family Newspaper.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice Literary matter, Poetry, and Tales, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the live stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by the news of the day, political and non-political, foreign and domestic.

MARK THE TERMS!

For Twelve Months, Covering Fifty Two Issues of the paper, giving the Result of the Presidential Elections:

Single Subscribers for this period $1 50
In Clubs of 5 or more for same period $1 25

An extra copy for clubs of ten or more. Specimen copies sent free on application at the office.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN COPIES.
(We prepay all Postage.)

We solicit your cooperation in the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST, by the formation or enlargement of clubs in your immediate neighborhood.

Money may be sent by Drafts, Post-office Orders or by Registered Letter.

Address
JAS. P. BARR & CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATE SALE.

VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned offers at private sale the well known Durst Homestead, near Earlystown, contsining

215 Acres,

of best farming land in the county. A portion consists of the CHOICE, HEAVY WHITE OAK TIMBER.

Theron erected a large, good two-story BRICK HOUSE, with slate roof, a large BANK BARN, and all necessary Outbuildings—all the buildings being good as new. A YOUNG ORCHARD, just beginning to bear, and an abundance of water, by well, cistern, and pond on the premises.

The payments will be made easy to suit the purchaser This is known to be one of the choicest farms in Centre county, hence needs no further description.

GEORGE DURST.
decIItf Centre Hall, Pa.

General W. T. Sherman sent a valuable sword to be raffled for at a Roman Catholic fair recently held at Syracuse, N. Y.

Accounts from Egypt state that the Government is actively completing preparations for war with Abyssinia. If hostilities are resumed, the Egyptian forces will be divided into two armies, offensive and defensive; the former to be composed of eight thousand men and the latter twelve thousand.

The Daily News' Berlin despatch says:—"The famine in Upper Silesia has become so serious that in many villages over one-third of the population are starving. Famine distress is appearing in Saxony amoug the peasants and weavers."

Valparaiso, November 14.—A telegram has been received here which confirms the previous report of disaster to the Chilian forces near Loa, at the mouth of the river of the same name, on the boundary between Peru and Bolivia, after a stubborn fight Fifteen hundred Chilians surrendered to the allies, with all their cannon and ammunition. The Chilian commander was killed. The Bolivian commander afterwards occupied Conchas Blancas,

London, December 8.—A Cairo dispatch to the Standard says: "Information from Mossewah represents that King John is marching forward with the main body of the Abyssinian army and forty guns. It is said that he is determined to occupy the districts of Sennar and Calabat, in the Blue Nile territory. He declares that European intervention will not prevent him from enforcing his just claims, including an indemnity for past Egyptian aggression.

Galveston, Texas, Dec. 2, 1879.—A special despatch to the News from Waco says.—Last night in the country near this place, where a dance was in progress, Bud Wood invited Miss Grace Stanfield to dance, which she declined. Wood became angry and demanded that the dance cease and, following one Will Currie into a back room, provoked a fight. Currie knocked him down with a pair of tongs. The two men afterward met outside and fought a duel with pistols, a dozen shots being exchanged. Currie was wounded in the hand, a bystander in the leg and George Wood was shot in the thigh. Bud Wood then went to where Miss Stanfield was engaged in conversation with Albert Choch and made two attempts to shoot her. He then remarked to Choch, "You are a friend of Currie," and shot him dead, and going up to Currie knocked him senseless with his pistol. Wood then made good his escape.

1880. Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

"Studying the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether, will be of the most service to the largest number—I long ago concluded that, if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of *Harper's Monthly*."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr.

Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desire of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE One Y'r	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY, " "	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
The THREE above-named publications, One Year	10 00
Any TWO above named One Year	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, comprising 59 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, on receipt of $22 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, post-paid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding 38 cents, by mail, postpaid.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the expressorder of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880. HARPER'S WEEKLY.
ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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HARPER'S BAZAR, " "	4 00
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Any TWO above named One Year	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year	1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittance should be made by Post-Office Money Order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, December 8.—Wheat is firmer, but very quiet; 4,000 bushels including rejected at $1,45; red at $1.50 amber $1 51@1 52. Rye at 88@89c. Corn 61@62c; Oats at 45@46c.

Chicago, November 24.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 28½@1 29 No. 2 Chicago spring $1 27½ Corn 41½c Oats 35½c. Rye firmer at 77@78c. Barley firmer at 91c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1	$1 30
Wheat No 2	$1,25
Rye, 55c.	
Corn, ears, per bu. new,	40c
Corn old. 50c.	
Oats, 32c.	
Buckwheat, 50c.	
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00	
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00	
Flour, per bbl $6.00	
Barley 40 to 50c.	
Butter, 20c.	
Tallow, 6c.	
Lard, 6c.	
Ham, 12c.	
Shoulders, 6c.	
Eggs per doz., 20c.	

Coal, Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg, $4 90	$4 75
Stove, $5 25	$5 00
Chestnut, $4 75	$4 60
Pea, $3 25	$3 15

D. H. Rhule,

AUCTIONEER—Potters Mills, Years of experience in other parts of the State enable him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction as an Auctioneer. Vendues cried at reasonable charges, A share of the public patronage kindly solicited.

Volume three of the library of Universal knowledge, recently issued, contains 864 pages, covering topics between the words Birs and Caterpillar. The publishers announce that it has already reached a sale of nearly 10,000 copies. American Book Exchange, New York.

DIED.

On the 20th inst., in Haines township, Polly Martin, widow of the late Samuel Martin, aged 76 years and 19 days.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Warren Mayo, Mr. Foster S. Wolfe, of Girard, Kansas, formerly of Aaronsburg, this county, to Miss Emma Adamson, also of near Girard, Kansas.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron A sure cure for dyspepsia or indigestion, weak stomach, general debility, diseases of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach and for all cases requiring a tonic. Every bottle guaranteed or the money refunded. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to the proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 25 N Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free, inclose three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor. For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 25 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 5t1141

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B. M'Elroy, late of Potter twp dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all person- knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

MISS JENNIE M'ELROY
dec. 4. 6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Kerlin, late of Nebraska, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement. A. S. KERLIN, Ex
Lewistown, Pa.
4dec 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Farner, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

JOHN SHANNON,
13nov 6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John E. Miller, late of Harris township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

G. W. SPANGLER,
6nov 6t Adm'r, de bonis non.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF CENTRE.—of August term 1879 No. 249

LUCY D. MOYER by her next friend &c
to
FREDERICK MOYER M. D

To Frederick Moyer M. D.—SIR:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce, a vinculo matr monii should not be decreed in favor of the Libelant in the above returnable on the Fourth Monday of January 1880 at two o'clock P. M. Personal service upon you having failed on account of your absence.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte Pa Nov. 25, '79.
Dec. 4 4t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE!—There will be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of undersigned, one mile north-east of Woodward, on

Wednesday, December 17, 1879,

the following personal property, viz:

Five head horses, 3 colts, 1 three years old, 1 yearling and 1 sucking, six milch cows, some nearly fresh, 4 heifers with calf, 1 bull, 6 good breeding sows, 36 shoats, 17 head of young cattle, two-horse wagon, 2 bob sleds, 2 log sleds, sleigh, 2 broad-wheeled plantation wagons, good as new, platform spring wagon, excelsior reaper and mower, grain drill, keystone cultivator, Harpster corn planter, harrows, shovel plows, corn scrapers, plows, land roller, fanning mill, good as new, clover huller, hay rake, hay fork with rope and pulley, 2 setts hay ladders, 3 spreads, threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, log chains, fifth chains, 3 grabs, 4 pair grubbers, sett yookes three nests, plough gears, 7 flynets—3 fine, bridles, 1 sett single harness, 1 sett silver plated double harness, riding saddle, teamster saddle, collars, Hems, Halters, check lines, fifth lines, plow lines, single and double trees, 8 pair butt chains, 3 sett breast chains, 22 cow chains, 1 wheel barrow, buggy tongue, wood ladders, hay by the ton, 1,000 bushels of corn in the ear, 200 bushels of potatoes, 3 5 of 60 acres of wheat in the ground, barrels, tubs, meat vessels, Rakes, forks, and many other articles to numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known by P. B. STOVER.

A. HARTER, Auct. nov. 27.

GREAT
FALL
—OPENING—
AT
Wolf's Stand.

THE
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT
Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE
GROCERY
DEPARTMENT
Is filled with

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions. Wooden. Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

ALSO
HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

J. NEWMAN, JR

KING CLOTHIER AND MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.
Is Selling	His Stock Of	Ready Made Clothing	At Cost and Freight.

As he is quitting the Clothing Trade to go into the Dry Goods Business. This is no sham, but a square and honest transaction.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST-CLASS TAILORS CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN PENNSELVANIA.

—Persons wishing a good article of Brandy, Whiskey, Gin or Wine for medicinal purposes, can be accommodated at the Centre Hall Drug Store. All of the very best flavoring extracts for family use, such as Lemon, Vanilla, Sarsaparilla Pine Apple, Rose, Bitter Almond, &c. are kept in stock and offered for sale Persons wishing anything usually kept in a well regulated Drug store, will please call on me, and you will find my stock full and complete. Night and Sunday customers are always waited upon with pleasure 16oct3m J. D. MURRAY.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c.

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

J H BAULAND'S

"BEE HIVE" STORE,

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS
—AT—
THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

EVERYONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS

Go there and be convinced.

ALL GOOLS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Having secured an immense stock of goods before the advance, I am able to sell CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.

All my goods are marked in plain figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully yours,

My motto is: "One Price--the very lowest--and no misrepresentation." **J. H. BAULAND.**

New Grain House Completed!

At SPRING MILLS, PA,

J. D. LONG

Now extends a cordial invitation to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, as he is now prepared to buy all kinds of

GRAIN,
SEEDS
AND HIDES,

At the Hightest Market Prices

Also constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Coal at Low Prices

Also a complete assortment of
KIPS, CALFSKINS,
SOLE-LEATHER,
also ready made

HARNESS,

BRILDES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c., at bottom prices.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Centre county, as an auctioneer. Several years successful experience enables him to render the utmost satisfaction in crying sales. GEO. KOCH.

JERRY MILLER
BARBER AND HAIRDRESSE—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1July

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!

EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates chesper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere feb 26

J. ZELLER & SON DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a,

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purpos

"HOLD UP YOUR HANDS."

How Ex-Governor Arny, of New Mexico, Obeyed the Injunction—A Humorous Account of an Adventure with Road Agents.

Accounts of the robbery of ex-Governor Arny, of New Mexico, while on his way East, were published, but none so accurate, detailed and amusing as that given by the venerable frontiersman himself before his departure for Europe.

"I was on my way East," said he, "in a four-horse stage—the mail stage that runs between Santa Fe and Las Vegas, the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. My only fellow passenger was Mr. J. F. Stratton, a New York lawyer. We had ridden all day, and were within five miles of Las Vegas. It was just getting dusk, when suddenly the coach was stopped.

"'What's the matter?' I called out.

"'Get out here and you'll see what' the matter,' the driver answered.

"I did get out and was met by a masked man with a double-barreled shotgun. He ordered me to throw up my hands. I said I would not do it. Then he ordered me to go to the side of the road and sit down. I told him that I intended to stand up and see what was going on. He swore some and ordered one of the other men (there were three of them) to 'search that feller.' They did, and found my greenbacks. How much? Well, a right smart bunch; some that I had got together to go to England with. They didn't get my watch or silver that time.

"'Don't point that gun at me,' I said. 'I don't know but its loaded. It might go off and kill me, and I tell you if you kill me you'll get yourself into trouble. I've got lots of friends around here, and they'll make it warm for you, I tell you.' He laughed and said he wouldn't get hung if he did. He'd only get sent up for twenty years. I told him that if I had a pistol I'd send him up in about twenty seconds. You know I never carry a pistol—I don't believe in it, and am non-resistant on principle. My people were Quakers. After we had this conversation the leader and his men were ruminating around. 'Well I guess you'd better search the antediluvian again.' The men looked over me again, and pulled my gold watch out of my pocket.

"'Now don't take that,' I said, 'it's got my name on it, and it would lead you to detection.'

"'D——n his watch,' said the leader.

"Sothey left it, and turning to Strahan took his watch and chain and $500 in money. All this time the leader was covering me with his shotgun. I saw one of the men beginning to overhaul the mail bags and stepped forward.

"'Stop' said the leader.

"I told him I wanted to see what the man was doing.

"'Stay where you are,' he said.

"But I moved forward, and so I walked along as I talked, and stood by the mail bags. Then I advised the man not to cut the bag, but to cut the strap. He did so. Then I told him to pour out the letters, and he did that. He began to tear the letters to pieces.

"'Now stop,' said I; 'tear off the ends carefully. You won't get anything there. This is Monday's mail, and no one sends money in Monday's mail. Most all them letters are love letters. Our boys out there have girls in the States, and I hate to have their letters torn up.'

"And so the fellow did tear off the ends carefully. He didn't find any money in the first bag, and that was all he opened. I told him the other bags contained only newspapers and way mails, and he believed me. I had a basket of lunch in the stage, and I said to the leader:

"'There's some lunch in there. We might as well divide it.'

"'Oh, shut up,' said he, and then said:

"I guess you'd better go through that reverend old gentleman again,' and they did, and got a bag of silver I had. While the man was searching me he turned his side to me, and I saw the butt of a pistol in his belt. I made a grab for it, and he jerked around. As he did so the cloth he had over his face was pushed aside, and I saw his face. I afterward identified that man. Well, by talking and joking, I kept those fellows there an hour and a quarter by my watch. Within a mile of us there were three thousand men at work on the railroad, and I hoped some would come. At last eight men did come along—Mexicans, with hay. When one of them saw us he picked up two stones and ran toward us. The leader threw up his gun.

"'If any of you can speak Spanish,' he said, 'tell that fellow if he comes here I shall shoot him.' Some one did tell the man, and he and the rest ran away. Then the robbers ordered the driver to take the harness off the horses, and throwing our blankets and overcoats on them the robbers rode off. They took that Navavo blanket there that I am going to take to England with me and give to Queen Victoria. Two days later the blankets were found along the railroad and the shotgun broken. I drew eighteen buckshot from one barrel. From these blankets the men were tracked to a dance house and found dancing. Their trousers were covered with hair from the horses. On the next Saturday four men hired a house in Las Vegas, drove out four mules, stopped and robbed the coach, and two of them afterward drove back with the horse. They were all arrested and the seven lodged in Santa Fe jail. When I came East, I went to General Davies and represented to him the condition of the jail. It was a regular shell. He said he could do nothing; he had no money. One of the robbers has already got away, and the others will, probably before February when the court sits. Since I was robbed the robbers have stopped a railroad train. The trouble is that they are not prosecuted. The government don't sustain the prosecution, and so the rasca's go unpunished."

How Many People Have Fifty Dollars

Some one said the other day that in the entire world the number of people who had $50, or its equivalent in cash, at their command was extremely small—so small, indeed, that altogether they would not cutnumber the inhabitants of the little kingdom of Belgium, which has a population of 6,000,000 souls. But this estimate appears to be far below the mark in the light of the fact that in the savings banks of France in 1877 there were deposited no less than $153,800,000 by 2,863,283 depositors, the average sum of each deposit or being $60. The number of these depositors continually increases, and they are, to a very large extent, members of the working classes. So in England, also, the number of depositors in the postal savings bank is very large—not less, on the whole, than two millions—and their deposits, on an average, amount nearer to $250, the limit allowed than to $53. In Scotland and Ireland the savings of the people are large and constantly increasing. In Germany the people do not generally place their savings in banks, but they have comfortable little sums laid away in teapots and old stockings. This, also, is the case in France. In this country the number of people who have $50 at their command must amount to quite as many as in either France, Germany or Great Britain. The world o working people is not nearly so poor as many imagine it to be.—*New York Graphic.*

Killing a Thousand Rats.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* says: A day or two since a grand rat-killing carnival came off at one of the slaughter-houses on the Napa road between two men, two dogs and a regiment of long-tailed "varmints," in which the former came off victorious, and succeeded in slaying, by actual count, 1,000 rats in two hours. The rats were under the floor of a log corral, and the men got at them by lifting the boards at a time and hitting what they could with clubs, while the dogs killed the rest. After the battle was over the rats were thrown out in a pile in the road, which made one of the most novel sights ever seen by the passers. They were finally buried in a grave prepared for their reception.

W. T. Blackwell, the great tobacco manufacturer of Durham, N. C., pays more taxes to the government than any one man in the world, to wit, $920,000 a year, $10,000 a week, or over $1,428 per day.

England has waged forty-nine wars since 1300; France, thirty-eight; Russia, twenty-two; Austria, twelve, and Prussia, eight.

Cæsar's motto was to always be first but when it comes to fighting a duel we prefer to be second.—*Boston Post.*

How General Spinner Invented Fractional Currency.

The origin of the fractional currency, which has been in the past few years superseded by fractional silver, is somewhat peculiar and not generally known. The appearance of this currency, which at first was always spoken of as "postal currency," was due to the premium on specie. In 1862 small change became very scarce. Gold being up and taking with it silver, these coins disappeared from circulation. Stockings were brought out and the precious metals found their way to their heels and toes. It was more than a day's search to find a five-cent silver piece or any other small denomination of that coin. People could not find exchange for small transactions. In buying a shinner in the market change had to be taken in beets, cabbages, potatoes and what not. General Spinner was then treasurer of the United States. He was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change. He had no power under which he could act, but after buying a half-dollar's worth of apples several times and receiving for his half-dollar in change more or less of different kinds of produce he began to cast around for a substitute for small change. In his dilemma he bethought him of the postage stamps. He sent down to the postoffice department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of the paper upon which government printed the stamps of as low a denomination, and succeeded in slaying, by actual count, 1,000 rats in two hours. The rats were under the floor of a log corral, and the men got at them by lifting the boards at a time and hitting what they could with clubs, while the dogs killed the rest. After the battle was over the rats were thrown out in a pile in the road, which made one of the most novel sights ever seen by the passers. They were finally buried in a grave prepared for their reception.

Hunting Rabbits on the Kansas Plains.

We rode up the deeply-furrowed, steep hillside to the level land of the divide. Here, calling our dogs from the wagon, we spread out, and, each of us accompanied by his own dogs, rode forward in line forty rods apart. The dogs trotted slowly along, heads up and tails down, while the horsemen carefully watched for rabbits. A yell from the extreme end of the long line away to the right by the hounds sprang forward, and with eager eyes gazed in the direction of the cry. There they saw a jack rabbit jumping nimbly along in front of the horse of the yelling man. At once a dozen powerful hounds were in full pursuit. The rabbit at once saw that these dogs meant business, and stopping his playful capers began to run. He had probably been chased by many times the hounds and apparently had no doubt of his ability to run away from any dog; but he was considerably astonished to find that this pack of grim, silent dogs with outstretched heads were gaining on him. He redoubled his efforts. No use; the pack of yellow, blue and white hounds drew nearer and nearer to him. His astonishment now gave place to the most intense terror, and he frantically endeavored to escape his fate. Behind the coursing dogs came a line of horsemen, their horses on the full gallop, all the riders yelling like demons—each encouraging his own dogs. "Hie on! Yie! yie! yie! Catch 'im, Ponto! Catch 'im!" To this excitement the cattlemen added bull-like bellowings. The fastest dog in the pack was on the rabbit. He made his offer for him. The jack turned like lightning. The empty jaws of the dog came together with a snap that sounded like the springing of a steel trap. In turning after the rabbit this dog was struck by another, and both rolled over and over on the grass. They got up bewildered, to find the rabbit some fifty yards away, and another dog ready to make a pass at him. It is made, and again the jack is missed; he turned aside to fall into the jaws of a pup. The shrill cry of the rabbit and the sound of his crunched bones told the end of all is over. Some one dismounted, took the jack away from the dogs, and tied it to his saddle. We rested our horses and breathed our dogs. All agreed that the jack had done well. He was praised as a mighty good rabbit.—*New York Sun.*

An Old Lady's Struggle with a Buck.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Gazette* says: Mrs. Jackson, the venerable relict of the late S. G. Jackson, of this county, and mother of Mrs. Gen. John B. Houston, of this city, was attacked by a savage buck in a short time passed was painfully hurt, but made a most miraculous escape. She was visiting her son in Jessamine, and went over to see a neighbor by the name of Miller, who has a few deer in an inclosure. Several persons went into the park to examine the deer, among whom was Mrs. Jackson. They seemed kind and gentle, and in the course of an hour or two Mrs. Jackson returned to the park alone, when she was attacked by the buck, knocked down, and would have been trampled to death, except that she seized the animal by the horns and held to him with such a firm grip that he was not able to throw her off. He tore her clothes and hurt her feet and legs very severely. She screamed as loud as she could, considering the perilous condition in which she was placed. It seemed to her that it must have been fifteen or twenty minutes before any one heard her, and all this time she was holding on with a death grip to those terribly branching antlers. At last a negro boy came to her relief and beat off the savage animal. She was taken to the house more dead than alive, but has gradually recovered from her injuries. She complained more of soreness in her arms than from any of her hurts, which showed the nature of the struggle in which she was engaged. If she had let go her hold the buck would have put her to pieces with his sharp hoofs, as these are most formidable weapons of attack. This was one of the most miraculous escapes from a violent death that we ever heard of and especially so, as Mrs. Jackson is seventy-nine years of age, and of a delicate feeble frame.

A Girl Scalped by Machinery.

While Jennie Hall, fifteen years old, was stooping over a piece of machinery in a lithographic establishment in Philadelphia, her long, dangling hair caught in a belt, and in a second she was completely scalped. The sufferer, with the blood streaming over her face, screamed in an agonizing voice that could be heard a block away. The wounded girl, who was wild with pain, was taken to a hospital. Some of her associates became hysterical over the horrible sight. An investigation was made subsequently, when the cause of the accident was ascertained. It appeared that the girl had imprudently been amusing herself by permitting a lock of her hair to wrap itself around the small vertical shaft. She repeated this twice, but at the third essay the lock became wrapped too tightly around the improvised curling iron to be extricated and was torn from the head, most of the scalp going with it and considerable of the skin from the forehead close to the brows. In the evening the girl's condition was reported as favorable, although erysipelas might ensue. Several years ago a somewhat similar accident occurred to an Italian lady, the wife of a mill proprietor in the lower part of the city. She was passing through the working room where the looms were clanking away, her long, beautiful hair, of which she was proud, hanging loosely down her back. A strand of it entangled in a shaft, and like a flash she, too, was partially scalped The surgeons replaced the fragment dexterously, and perfect adhesion was secured, so that at this day the lady enjoys her glossy tresses as intact as though she had never had the terrible experience.

General Grant turns the scales at 170½ pounds.

"Ah, how well do I remember—it was in the bleak November," when I caught the cold that was wearing me surely and swiftly away; but I heard of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, took it, and am as well as ever.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

The immense stables belonging to the Eighth Avenue horse-car railroad, of New York, have been destroyed by the flames, and a loss incurred of about $150,000. Two firemen were badly hurt by falling walls and 150 horses were burned to death.

Several families in New York have become ill from the effects of eating pies bought at a bakery, and one death has taken place.

About 1,000 women registered in Boston to vote at the city election—about 500 less than was expected.

The largest sale of railroad stock ever made by a single owner has just taken place in New York. William H. Vanderbilt has sold to a syndicate composed of American and foreign bankers 250,000 shares of New York Central stock at 120, payments to be made in monthly instalments. Of this amount 150,000 shares are sold outright, and the syndicate is granted the option of taking 100,000 more shares on the same terms. The sale amounts to $30,000,000. The prominent members of the syndicate which has thus virtually bought 250,000 shares are Messrs. Morgan & Co., of London, Drexel, Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., L. Von Hoffmann & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., together with their European connections, and Edwin D. Morgan, Orson W. Field, Jay Gould and Chauncey M. Depew. The purpose of this sale harmonizes for the present the hitherto conflicting interests of the New York Central and the Wabash system of railroads, and in one way or another will affect the entire railroad interests of the country. Mr. Vanderbilt, as the owner of a majority control of the New York Central road to pass out of his hands. In explanation of his action he says that public sentiment was strongly opposed to the control of such a great property by one man or one family and now that there was an antagonistic railroad system which was seeking alliances in other directions, and that he deemed it best to harmonize this interest with that of the New York Central.

Mrs. Mary Forse, a poor, young married woman, was turned by several small boys in the streets of New York, and after giving birth to a child she died from the effects of her injuries.

An explosion in the Marcellus powder mill, situated three miles from Syracuse, N. Y., demolished three buildings and 3,000 pounds of powder, but no persons were injured. The report was heard twenty miles away.

Asa Magoon was hanged at Windsor, Vt., a few days ago, for murdering Rufus Streeter, an old man of seventy, with whom the murderer had been drinking on the day of the murder. Magoon denied his guilt to the last.

The Pennsylvania and the Lehigh Valley coal companies have advanced their miners' wages.

Washington E. Hall, a New York city inspector of election in 1878, who failed to append to his returns specimens of the ballots cast thereby, acting contrary to the law, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

The town election in New Haven, Conn., a few days ago, resulted in a victory for the Democrats, who elected all officers by majorities ranging from 500 to 800.

Western and Southern States.

Miss Isabel, living near Medina, Ohio, was accused of stealing $20 from William Rankin, and the accusation becoming generally known she took strychnine, and after confessing the theft fell dead.

Several deputy sheriffs from Coffee county, Kansas, having visited there to make arrests, they found the resident deputy sheriff, Harry Bassett, had been having warrants sworn out for him for horse stealing. Bassett got the drop on the officers, and in the fight that followed Bassett was shot through the body and killed, and Deputy Sheriff Curtis was fatally wounded.

Nine prisoners escaped from jail at Myrtleswamp, Texas, by cutting through holes in the wall of their cells, and reaching the ground from the second story by means of pipes leading to water tanks in the jailyard.

By the accidental explosion of five pounds of powder at the house of William Knaps, Ponte Coupee parish, La., Mr. Knaps and one child were severely burned and two of his children and their grandmother were killed.

An important case involving the title of property worth $1,000,000 in the city of Leadville, Col., stands was decided by Judge Hallet in the United States Circuit Court at Denver in favor of squatters. The decision creates great surprise among property owners of Leadville and Colorado generally, as it will enable a large and indefinite class of people who have flocked to that wonderful mining camp to "jump upon" and hold much valuable property, the title of which was supposed to have been settled beyond disputes by patents from the United States. The case will go to the United States Supreme Court.

Louisville, Ky., has suffered severely from a heavy tornado, which demolished a number of buildings and uprooted others. Much damage was done also in the surrounding country.

Indians have been committing depredations one hundred miles west of El Paso, Texas. A party of fifteen men went in pursuit, and followed the trail to the cantelevin mountains, where Indians had been camping, and found a hot one or two. When the news reached El Paso a strong party was organized and started on the trail. Arriving at the scene of the massacre they commenced to bury the dead, and while this employed were fired upon and eighteen killed. The Indians apparently were armed with Sharp's rifles, and are supposed to be frequenters of the State's reservation.

Lulan Walker was hanged in Lalantour a house, W. Va., for the murder of Patrick Nolan, a saloon keeper. Walker was only eighteen years of age.

A train from Little Rock, Ark., jumped the track, ran into a trestle and ditched fifteen cars loaded with cotton, all of which were burned. A colored woman and her two children, and a brakeman were killed, and four other persons were more or less seriously injured.

The Ute Indians, lately in revolt, are giving themselves up. Their uprising and massacre of the whites is said to have been largely due to Mormon influence.

Major-General Jefferson C. Davis died in Chicago a few days ago, aged sixty-one years. General Davis rose from the ranks during the war with Mexico to become a major-general in the civil war, and at the time of his death was colonel of the Twenty-third infantry, regular army. While organizing troops at Louisville, Ky., under the call for volunteers of General Nelson, he had a difficulty with that officer and shot him dead. For this act General Davis was court-martialed, but was honorably acquitted on the trial.

In consequence of a quarrel near Waco, Texas, arising from the refusal of Miss Stanfield to dance with Mr. Wood, the latter and William Currie fought a duel outside the ballroom. A dozen shots were exchanged. Currie was wounded in the hand, a bystander in the leg, and George Wood was shot in the thigh. "Bud" Wood then went to where Miss Stanfield was engaged in conversation with Albert Choch and made two attempts to shoot her. He then remarked to Choch, "You are a friend of Currie," shot him dead, and going up to Currie knocked him senseless with his pistol. Wood then made good his escape.

From Washington.

The commissioner of internal revenue, in his annual report, says that the receipts from internal revenue taxes will, during the present fiscal year, reach the sum of $115,000,000. Tables embodied in the report show that during the last three years and four months, 3,117 illicit distilleries have been seized, 6,363 persons arrested for illicit distilling, and twenty-seven officers and employees killed and forty-eight wounded while engaged in enforcing the internal revenue laws. The total amount realized by the tax on the capital and deposits of banks and bankers during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1878, was $5,499,913, and for the fiscal year of 1879 it was $3,184,978—showing a decrease of $305,934. A statement of the capital and deposits of savings banks, and banks and bankers other than national banks, shows an aggregate of $195,290,513 invested in government bonds, against $158,882,830 reported last year.

James R. Brooks, chief of the Secret Service division of the Treasury, says, in his annual report, that there have been 539 arrests made during the last fiscal year. Counterfeiting to the amount of $33,651 has been captured, together with a large number of plates, dies and moulds used in counterfeiting notes or coin.

The report of the government auditor of railroad accounts shows that the net increase of the earnings of most of the railroads last year was 9¼ per cent. The net earnings of the Union Pacific railroad last year were $7,5?6,667. For the ten months ending October 31, 1879, there were built in the United States 2,900 miles of new railroads, of which over 2,000 miles were west of the Mississippi, while the average construction for the same time during the five years previous was only 1,600 miles.

Foreign News.

Spain is about to send 1,100 additional troops and two frigates to Cuba, to operate against the insurgents.

Rowell, the English pedestrian, has decided that the next walking match for the long-distance championship of the world and the Astley belt shall take place in England.

The Chilians have captured Iquique, an important Peruvian town.

Ghazi Mukhtar, a famous Turkish general, and his body-guard of seventy men have been massacred by Albanians at Gusinje.

General Baker has defeated and dispersed the Afghan tribes opposed to him.

Insurgent forces in the district of Chihuahua, Mexico, are in possession of several towns.

Great distress prevails in the west of Ireland. It is said that such hunger, poverty and want are to be seen thereas have never been known since the great Irish famine.

The two children of Donald McNorton, living in Ross, Canada, were both killed by the explosion of a bottle of gunpowder which they had managed to get in their possession during their parents' absence from home.

C. Goddelroy & Son, of Hamburg, have suspended, owing $2,500,000.

A cable dispatch announces a fresh attempt upon the life of the Russian Czar, at Moscow. While passing through the city an infernal machine was thrown in his way, but did not explode until he had passed.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The first regular session of the Forty-sixth Congress began in the Senate by Vice-President Wheeler's calling the members to order at twelve o'clock. The secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate was in session, and Senators Bayard and Anthony were appointed a committee to join a similar committee on the part of the House to wait on the President and notify him that both houses of Congress were in session and ready to receive any communication he might choose to transmit. After an hour's recess the President's Message was received and read by the clerk, after which the House adjourned.

Mr. Ellis introduced a joint resolution pledging the protection of the government to the Nicaragua Interoceanic Canal Company when it shall have obtained a grant from the Nicaraguan government, which was referred.

Mr. White introduced a joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments providing that general appropriation bills shall contain nothing but appropriations, and granting the power to the President to disapprove of any separate item of a bill without thereby defeating the entire measure. Mr. Eaton introduced a resolution reciting that any attempt to withdraw or change the legal status and quality of any of the paper money issued by the United States or coupon, by legislation the currency questions settled by the decisions of the supreme court, and unequivocally adopted and approved by the people, would be pernicious and mischievous, and could only result in disturbing business and retarding the returning prosperity, and this House is emphatically opposed to any such legislation." Bills were introduced to restore the Ute Indians to the reservation in Colorado. Revising the Statutes to provide that deputy marshals shall be elected from different political parties. Prohibiting dress parades of the army on Sunday. Appropriating.

The King of Spain's Marriage.

The marriage at Madrid of King Alfonso to the Austrian Archduchess Christina Teresa was solemnized with great splendor. In the morning the lands of the various regiments quartered in Madrid played the reveille before the Royal Palace, and afterward they marched through the principal streets. Much animation prevailed, and streets and balconies were thronged with people. Many houses were decorated, and triumphal arches were erected at various points.

The archbishops left the Pardo Palace, near Madrid, in the morning for the ministry of marine, where apartments had been prepared for her use. After the religious ceremony King Alfonso left the Royal Palace for the Atocha Church a short time before eleven o'clock, being preceded by his mother ex-Queen Isabella, the Princess Asturias and the great dignitaries of the kingdom. Troops lined the route of the procession. The bride, accompanied by the ladies of honor, her mother, and other prominent persons, soon after went to the church by a different route. The ambassadors, grandees of Spain, and deputations of the senate and chamber of deputies assembled in the church during the ceremony. The bride was richly dressed in white, and wore a diadem of brilliants and the insignia of the Marie Louise order. The church was splendidly illuminated and presented a brilliant appearance. The diplomatic body, the Spanish grandees, and deputations from the senate and chamber of deputies occupied the nave of the church. The bride appeared much moved during the ceremony. The nuptial benediction was given on behalf of the Pope by the Cardinal Patriarch of the Indies, who officiated at the mass which was celebrated after the marriage ceremony.

When the royal party left the church to return to the palace, the aspect of the city was picturesque in the extreme. On the roof of the Observatory, on trees, windows, balconies and housetops were masses of people. Bells were ringing, cannons thundering, bands playing, and the air was full of sound. The brilliantly gilded liveries of the court were paled beside the color of the grandees of Spain. Thirty carriages passed, incuding the "coche de respecto"—an empty vehicle of great splendor, drawn by eight magnificent horses, surrounded by twenty grooms, which preceded the king's carriage. The latter, containing the royal couple, was also drawn by eight horses of milk-white color. From the balconies, the windows and the streets a cheer swept like a wave along the route of the royal procession.

A grand diplomatic banquet was given in the evening by the president of the council in honor of the marriage. It was followed by a reception, at which all the diplomats and other persons of distinction were present. The bride distributed $6,000 to the poor. The king received congratulations from all the sovereigns of Europe. The bride received many magnificent presents, and her marriage dowry exceeds $4,000,000. She is the second wife of King Alfonso, his first wife—his young and beautiful cousin, Mercedes—having died last year a few months after her marriage. The new queen of Spain is 21 years of age, and is tall, of a slight-elegant figure, a fine youthful complexion, dimpled cheeks, vivacious blue eyes and an abundance of fair hair. She was carefully educated under the eye of her mother, so that she speaks five languages besides her own, is an excellent pianist and still a better singer, draws and paints well, and is an expert carver in wood. She is described as of a charitable and kindly disposition, frank and pleasant; clever, without being intellectual, fond of driving, riding, rowing and all brisk exercises. The festivities which followed the royal marriage lasted four days, and included receptions, bull fights and other national amusements.

Words of Wisdom.

The whole value of manner lies in its sincerity.

The absent are never without fault, nor the present without excuse.

It is the mother who molds the character and fixes the destiny of the child.

He who has a true friend has great riches; he who has a false friend is hopelessly in debt.

If you have good health you have nine-tenths of all the Lord has ever given to any man.

No man is called on to lose his own balance for the advancement of the world in any particular direction.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Ladies in mourning edge their lace handkerchiefs with black thread lace instead of white.

Fur borderings will be much worn this winter, especially on the cloth suits that necessarily have little other trimming.

Some of the newest cloth suits have a wide band of fur around the bottom of the underskirt. A very narrow plaiting is all that shows below it.

A new and pretty trimming for a costume is made by braiding ribbons in three or four strands. The pretty Persian ribbons braided in this manner are very stylish.

The new ruffs are of lace plaited full, with one half standing up around the throat and the other half falling down, exactly like the Queen Elizabeth ruffs. They are worn very high around the throat.

The customary white so generally used on the wood-work of houses, is giving place to a paint of olive-green hue. This color for years past has been popular in England for similar purposes, and only recently is introduced here.

Side sachels of soaskin are among the novelties in furs. They are sometimes seen when the fur garment is worn, but appear to better advantage with sealskin cloak and muff. These sachels also come in all the fancy furs of the season.

Soft plaid silks are imported laid in folds to wear as fichus on plain dresses especially to enliven black toilettes. They extend down each side below the belt, and are trimmed inside and across the ends with plaited white Breton lace. The blue and green plaids fichus are very popular.

New gloves are beautifully finished by a kid lace top, so called because the finest quality kid is skillfully cut to resemble Valenciennes lace. The deception is so perfect that one hardly realizes that it is not lace. Sometimes the kid lace is of a uniform color with the glove, or again we see tasteful contrasts. The width is about three inches.

If American ladies should adopt the English fashion of wearing jerseys, they may as well understand that getting into them is an art in itself, and getting out of them is a work of time and requires much effort. The latest freak in adorning them is to embroider a border in crewel around the lower edge, collar and cuffs, and to work the monogram of the wearer on the front of the garment.

Petticoats that are worn beneath short street costumes are of heavy cashmere or satteen, in bright colors such as scarlet, cardinal red, wine and deep garnet. They are trimmed with plaitings of ruffles, and many are trimmed up the back as far as the belt, forming a bustle, but making them very heavy; others have small bustles made of whalebone fastened to the skirts. Hoop skirts are again revived but are worn at present by few.

The general supposition that "dog-skin" gloves are really made of the hides of dogs is untrue. It is only the name of a species of kid which is made in Germany. A portion from Cape Town sheep in Africa—a variety noted for its tail, which is composed largely of fat and much esteemed by epicures. The cheaper kinds of "dog-skin" gloves are made of the hides of various animals, and it is doubtful if ever the pelt of a dog was thus utilized.

Young girls in their teens, and also very small children, wear the grave colors used for their mothers, enlivened by the gayest India brocades of fine wool, or else pompadour-figured goods in mixed silk or woolen and cotton. A long over-dress, bunched up on the sides and behind, with a plain skirt, is the popular design for their nicest dresses, while the short basque or the frock-coat is used with long, round overskirts of plainer suits.

Gloves of nearly all colors are worn, ruby, garnet, plum, slate, old gold, bronze, olive, and in fact all colors that are found in dress goods now in vogue. Black kid gloves are fashionable with bright colored suits; pure white are not worn as much as formerly; cream white and lilac tints are preferred. Light gloves are considered quite as economical as dark ones, as they are cheaply and easily cleaned. Many ladies clean their own white gloves with common non-explosive oil. For mourning undressed kid are preferred, and for ordinary use the English lisle thread is worn; they cost from forty-five to seventy-five cents, are strong and durable. Street gloves are fastened with four or four buttons, the six or eight button gloves are reserved for more dressy occasions.

Woman's Rule.

Francis Parkman has an article on the woman question in the *North American Review*. It will be seen from the following extract that he is not in favor of women in politics: There are some means of judging from experience whether they are likely to exert in public life the beneficent powers ascribed to them. Many countries in Europe have been governed by queens, and this at a time when to wear a crown meant to hold a dominant power. Accordingly, the annals of their reigns ought to have shown more virtuous and benign government than is generally shown under the rule of men. The facts do not answer to the expectation. Isabella of Castile was full of amiable qualities, but she permitted herself to be made the instrument of diabolical religious persecution. Catharine II. of Russia was one of the ablest women who ever held a sceptre, and one of the most profligate. Maria Theresa of Austria was in many respects far above the common level; but she was a sharer in what has been called one of the greatest political crimes—the partition of Poland. That outrage was the work of three accomplices—two women and a man—the Empress of Russia, the Archduchess of Austria and the King of Prussia. The reign of Henry IV. of France was one of great benefaction to his country. His first queen was a profligate, and his second a virago, gravely suspected of having procured his assassination in collusion with her lover. The last wife of Louis IV. was discreet and devout; but she favored the dragonnades, and called her brother to share the spoils of those atrocious persecutions. A throng of matchless statesmen, soldiers, philosophers and poets made the reign of Elizabeth of England brilliant and great. It was adorned by the high and courageous spirit of the queen, and was sullied by her meanness, jealousy and vanity. Mary of England lives in the memory of her bloody persecutions. Mary of Scotland was the thorn of her kingdom. Her fascinations have outlived three centuries, and so have her tumults of unbridled love and the dark suspicion of crime that rests upon her. The mother of Charles IX. of France fomented, if she did not create, the frightful massacre of St. Bartholomew, and surrounded herself with a bevy of beautiful and unscrupulous girls whose charms she used systematically as a means of political influence. There have been many bad kings, many indifferent ones, and few who earned the gratitude of all time. Many women have worn crowns, but we look among them in vain for one of those royal benefactors to the race. Not that women have less power for good than men. In some circumstances they have more. Their desire for good is often intense; but this desire has not been best fulfilled in the field of politics.

The Way Garibaldi Fought.

"I don't believe," said MacMahon, "that he will ever be a general. He wants comprehensiveness. He cannot foresee or provide for results in time and space. But he is an admirable partisan. When he was in Italy with 5,000 men, one of his spies told him that he had discovered a couple of leagues off an Austrian force of about 3,000 men, who were not aware of his proximity, and could be surprised and cut off. The spy was a traitor. There were 12,000 Austrians, and the spy had been sent to decoy Garibaldi into attacking them. With his usual impetuosity, he fell into the trap, marched against the Austrians and found when he approached them that they far outnumbered him and were prepared. Most men would have retreated, been followed and destroyed. He attacked the Austrians with such vigor that they thought their spy must have deceived them, and that Garibaldi was in force. He drove them from their position, and pursued them for a couple of miles, when they discovered the smallness of his numbers and turned back on him; his troops, active and unencumbered, saved themselves in the mountains."—*Fortnightly Review.*

The woman question: "Why did you say out till this unseemly hour, sir?"—*Buffalo Express.*

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

The Members and Political Complexion of House and Senate.

The Forty-sixth Congress commenced its regular session with a full membership in both branches. The Washington *Post* gives the political complexion of Senate and House as follows:

Senate.

ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
1885 J T Morgan	D	1885 A H Garland	D
1885 Geo S Houston	D	1885 Jas D Walker	D
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		COLORADO.	
1881 Newton Booth	R	1883 Henry M Teller	R
1885 Jas T Farley	D	1885 N P Hill	R
CONNECTICUT.		DELAWARE.	
1881 Wm W Eaton	D	1881 Thos F Bayard	D
1885 Orville H Platt	R	1883 Eli Saulsbury	D
FLORIDA.		GEORGIA.	
1881 Chas W Jones	D	1883 Benj H Hill	D
1885 Wilkinson Call	D	1885 John B Gordon	D
ILLINOIS.		INDIANA.	
1883 David Davis	I	1881 J E McDonald	D
1885 John A Logan	R	1885 D W Voorhees	D
IOWA.		KANSAS.	
1883 S J Kirkwood	R	1883 P B Plumb	R
1885 Wm B Allison	R	1885 John J Ingalls	R
KENTUCKY.		LOUISIANA.	
1883 James B Beck	D	1883 W P Kellogg	R
1885 J S Williams	D	1885 B F Jonas	D
MAINE.		MARYLAND.	
1881 H Hamlin	R	1881 Wm P Whyte	D
1885 Jas G Blaine	R	1885 Jas B Groome	D
MASSACHUSETTS.		MICHIGAN.	
1881 H L Dawes	R	1881 H P Baldwin	R
1885 George F Hoar	R	1885 Thos W Ferry	R
MINNESOTA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
1881 Cushman K Davis	R	1881 G G Vest	D
1883 Wm Windom	R	1885 L Q C Lamar	D
MISSOURI.		NEBRASKA.	
1881 F M Cockrell	D	1881 A S Paddock	R
1885 Geo G. Vest	D	1885 Alvin Saunders	R
NEVADA.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1881 Wm Sharon	R	1885 Henry W Blair	R
1885 John P Jones	R	NEW YORK.	
NEW JERSEY.		1881 Francis Kernan	D
1881 T F Randolph	D	1885 Roscoe Conkling	R
1883 J R McPherson	D	OHIO.	
NORTH CAROLINA.		1881 A G Thurman	D
1883 M W Ransom	D	1885 H B Payne	D
1885 Z B Vance	D	PENNSYLVANIA.	
OREGON.		1881 Wm A Wallace	D
1885 J. Grover	D	1885 J Don Cameron	R
1885 H Slater	D	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
RHODE ISLAND.		1885 Wade Hampton	D
1881 A E Burnside	R	TEXAS.	
1885 H B Anthony	R	1881 Sam B Maxey	D
TENNESSEE.		1885 Richard Coke	D
1881 Jas E Bailey	D	VIRGINIA.	
1885 Isham G Harris	D	1881 R E Withers	D
VERMONT.		1885 J W Johnston	D
1885 G F Edmunds	R	WISCONSIN.	
1885 Justin S Morrill	R	1885 Angus Cameron	R
WEST VIRGINIA.		1885 M H Carpenter	R
1881 F Hereford	D		
1885 H G Davis	D		

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	42
Republicans	33
Independent	1
Democratic majority	8

House.

ALABAMA.		ARKANSAS.	
1 Thomas Herndon	D	1 Thomas Williams	D
2 H A Herbert	D	6 Roswell B Lewis	D
3 W J Samford	D	7 Wm H Forney	D
4 Chas M Shelley	D	8 Wm M Lowe	N
ARKANSAS.			
1 Poindexter Dunn	D	3 Jordan E Cravens	D
2 Wm F Slemons	D	4 Thos M Gunter	D
CALIFORNIA.			
1 Horace Davis	N	2 C P Berry	D
2 Horace F Page	R	4 R Pacheco	R
COLORADO.			
1 Jas B Belford	R		
CONNECTICUT.			
1 Jos R Hawley	R	3 John T Wait	R
2 James Phelps	D	4 Frederick Miller	R
DELAWARE.			
1 Edward L Martin	D		
FLORIDA.			
1 R H M Davidson	D	2 Noble A Hull	D
GEORGIA.			
1 John C Nicholls	D	6 James H Blount	D
2 William E Smith	D	7 Wm H Felton	D
3 Philip Cook	D	8 Alex H Stephens	D
4 Henry Persons	D	9 Emory Speer	D
5 N J Hammond	D		
ILLINOIS.			
1 William Aldrich	R	11 Jas W Singleton	D
2 George R Davis	R	12 Wm M Springer	D
3 Hiram Barber	R	13 Adlai E Stevenson	N
4 John C Sherwin	R	14 Joseph G Cannon	R
5 R M A Hawk	R	15 A P Forsythe	N
6 T J Henderson	R	16 W A J Sparks	D
7 Philip Hayes	R	17 Wm R Morrison	D
8 Greenbury L Fort	R	18 John R Thomas	R
9 Thomas A Boyd	R	19 R W Townshend	D
10 Ben F Marsh	R		
IND